

U & BAKER

KING OF LOW PRICES



Bright
Snappy
Stylish
Clothing
"Kwality"
Kounts.

If you are looking for unusual clothing values, you're looking for us and we are looking for you.

We've had a lot of good things to say about our "K K" Clothing in the past, but there has never been a time when we felt so thoroughly our complete mastery of the situation, in all lines of merchandise, as we do this season.

We've bought heavy because we expect to sell heavy, and we expect to sell heavy simply because we are going to be able to offer the finest and most up-to-date goods of every kind such as will not be found in any other store in Rockcastle county.

"Kwality Kounts" Suits, Douglas Shoes and Stetson Hats

will do to tie to. They are carefully made, splendidly finished and the styles are "Up To Now"

If we sell you goods this season we'll sell you next season.

Mt. Vernon the Town, Baker's the Place.

U & BAKER

KING OF LOW PRICES

REIGN OF TERROR IS ON IN CZAR'S LAND

COSSACKS AND ROWDIES LAY
JEWS AND PLUNDER HOUSES
AT ODESSA.

CITY REPORTED IN A STATE OF PANIC

Proclamations by Terrorists Condemn
Emperor, Gen. Trepoff and Others
to Death—Members of Douma Re-
turn from Finland.

London, July 25.—A dispatch to the London Telegram company from Odessa says:
Anti-Jewish outbreaks have commenced here. A number of persons have already been killed or wounded. Cossacks and rowdies are plundering the Jewish houses and shops. On Srednia street three Jews were killed and three were wounded in attempting to defend their property, while the police looked on.
Another bloody conflict is now reported to be in progress in Steptoval street. The whole city is in a state of panic. Many of the inhabitants are fleeing. The "black hundred" are distributing bloodthirsty proclamations in the streets.

Death for Czar and Trepoff.
St. Petersburg, July 25.—Proclamations announcing that the death sentence has been imposed on the emperor, Gen. Trepoff, M. Pobiedonostoff, who was procurator general of the Holy synod; Gen. Orloff, the "pacifier" of the Baltic provinces, and others, has been scattered over part of Peterhof.

The terrorists are said to have succeeded in making copies of the sentence on the doors of the headquarters of Gen. Orloff and Gen. Trepoff.

Members of Parliament Return.
St. Petersburg, July 25.—Over 100 of the Russian members of parliament who Monday issued an address to the country, reached the Finnish railroad station here from Viborg at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered there before the arrival of the train, but a heavy force of gendarmes promptly hurried the people into the streets, whence they were driven away by mounted gendarmes.

Several arrests of suspects were made in the crowd, but the orders of the police, evidently, were limited to preventing a demonstration, the cavalry in a neighboring barracks not appearing. The last car of the train was occupied by the members of the Group of Toil and had red flags flying from the windows as it rolled into the station. Prince Dolgoroukoff and M. Naboukoff headed the members as they marched out in a body through lines of police. A few friends who managed to obtain admittance to the station greeted the parliamentarians warmly, but they feared to indulge in any demonstration which might have justified the arrest of the members, who fully expected to be surrounded and marched off to prison. They appeared grave but resolute. On the train it had been arranged that the members of the various groups, if not arrested, should hold a caucus Tuesday evening and confer on the next step.
There seems practically no difference of opinion now. They have gone too far to retreat. They stand irrevocably committed and must march on. The only difference of opinion is as to what the next step will be and how far it will go.

To Distribute Address.
Before leaving Viborg it was arranged through underground revolutionary channels to distribute the address to the country, hundreds of thousands of copies of which have already been surreptitiously printed. The members of parliament therefore have already opened an alliance with the purely revolutionary organizations.

The opinion is also unanimous that they must have immediate recourse to the only weapon at their disposal, namely, general political strike for the purpose of paralyzing the government. Word has been received here that the Moscow workmen's council will be ready Sunday or Monday, and a tentative decision to call a strike will be taken on Sunday. A telephone message from Moscow says that a great popular demonstration, organized by the leaders of the workmen as a preliminary to the strike, occurred in the streets there Tuesday, but in pursuance of the plan care was taken to keep within peaceful limits and there was no interference on the part of the police or troops.

Plan Military Dictatorship.
The way has been prepared for a military dictatorship by a proposition now under consideration at Peterhof to create an advisory council to assist the emperor. President Stolypin, Gen. Trepoff and others conferred with the emperor upon this subject. On the surface the scheme is to form such a council out of the members of the council of the empire and conservatives and liberals like M. Shipoff and M. Guckoff, and also, possibly, several constitutional democratic leaders, with the purpose of reassuring the population of the sincerity of the government's future intentions.

Situation in Sebastopol Critical.
The situation in Sebastopol is so critical that the citizens are fleeing in hundreds to the interior of the peninsula. The entire fleet and the garrison forces are reported to be on the brink of casting in their lot with the people.

From Warsaw disaffection among the troops is reported. The socialists have issued inflammatory proclamations urging refusal to pay taxes or furnish recruits and calling for a rev-

olution.
At Kharkov serious rioting in which 40 political prisoners escaped from prison followed news of the dissolution of parliament. Twenty persons were killed in the fighting.

Czar's Family May Flee to Denmark.

Berlin, July 25.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the czarina has bought a villa in Denmark, to which the imperial family will retreat if forced to. The czar is in a state of extreme nervousness from being forced to sign the order for the dissolution of the duma.

Capture Workmen's Delegates.
Moscow, July 25.—The police Tuesday attempted to capture all the delegates to the workmen's council, but succeeded in capturing only 14.

Text of Douma's Manifesto.
St. Petersburg, July 25.—The following is the text of the parliament's manifesto adopted at the meeting held at Viborg:

"To the people from their popular representatives:

"Citizens of all Russia: Parliament has been dissolved by ukase of July 21. You elected us as your representatives and instructed us to fight for our country and freedom. In execution of your instructions and our duty we drew up laws in order to insure freedom to the people. We demanded the removal of irresponsible ministers who were infringing the laws with impunity and oppressing freedom. First of all, however, we wanted to bring out a law respecting the distribution of land to working peasants and involving the assignment, to this end, of crown appanages, monasteries and lands belonging to the clergy, and compulsory expropriation of private estates. The government held such a law to be inadmissible, and upon parliament's once more urgently putting forward its resolution regarding compulsory expropriation parliament was dissolved.

Seething with Unrest.

"The government promises to convocate a new parliament seven months hence. Russia must remain without popular representation for seven whole months, at a time when the people are standing on the brink of ruin, and industry and commerce are undermined, when the whole country



LOCATION OF VIBORG, FINLAND,
WHERE DOUMA HELD ONE SESSION.

is seething with unrest and when the ministry has definitely shown its incapacity to do justice to popular needs. For seven months the government will act arbitrarily and will fight against the popular movement in order to obtain a pliable, subservient parliament. Should it succeed, however, in completely suppressing the popular movement the government will convocate no parliament at all.

Urges People to Be Firm.

"Citizens, stand up for your trampled rights, for popular representation and for an imperial parliament. Russia must not remain a day without popular representation. You possess the means of acquiring it. The government has, without the assent of the popular representatives, no right to collect taxes from the people nor to summon the people to military service. Therefore, you are now the government. The dissolved parliament was justified in giving neither money nor soldiers. Should the government, however, contract loans in order to procure funds, such loans will be invalid without the consent of the popular representatives. The Russian people will never acknowledge them and will not be called upon to pay them. Accordingly, until a popular representative parliament is summoned do not give a kopeck to the throne or a soldier to the army. Be steadfast in your refusal. No power can resist the united, inflexible will of the people.

"Citizens, in this obligatory and unavoidable struggle your representatives will be with you."

Stromboli Volcano Spouting.
Palermo, Sicily, July 25.—The Stromboli volcano, after quieting down, has again become violently active. The ashes reached Sicily. Lava is pouring out of the crater and the population of the island of Stromboli is most excited.

Wisconsin Veterans Meet.
Madison, Wis., July 25.—The annual reunion of the Twelfth Wisconsin regiment opened at the state capitol Tuesday.

Children like Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. The pleasantest and best cough syrup to take because it contains no opiates. Sold by Chas. C. Davis.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
cures the cough and soothes the lungs

H. H. WOOD,
President,

W. G. NICELEY,
1st, V-President,

F. L. THOMPSON,
2nd, V-President,

M. B. SALIN,
Cashier.

PEOPLES BANK,

[BRANCH CITIZENS BANK, BRODHEAD]

MT. VERNON, KENTUCKY.

We solicit the accounts of Firms and Individuals, guaranteeing careful, courteous treatment and prompt service to all our customers.

Protected by an absolute fire and burglar proof screw door safe and burglar insurance.

We pay 3 per cent. on all deposits of \$100 or more when left with the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months.

DIRECTORS:

H. H. WOOD, W. G. NICELEY, W. J. SPARKS, J. W. RIDER, F. L. THOMPSON,
JOE DICKERSON, G. T. JOHNSON, M. J. MILLER, L. W. BETHURUM, M. B. SALIN.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Carson*
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Carson*

Cure Grip
in Two Days.
on every
box, 25c.

ROBINET.

We are having plenty of rain at present and some very bad storms.

Corn crops are good which is a good sign that moonshine whisky will be plentiful later on.

Farmers are very busy between showers with their oats and grass.

H. M. Miuk, our hustling saw mill and lumber man, had a narrow escape with his life a few days ago. He was returning from the log woods, late one evening and lost his way. Not knowing where he was walked over a cliff some thirty feet high. He was confined to his bed for several days, but we are glad to say that he is much better at this time.

W. R. Allen is in Cincinnati this week buying fall and winter goods for Allen & Sons, who are doing a nice business at this place.

The roads in this section of the county are in a wretched condition and should be looked after at once.

CURED A COMRADE OF CHOLERA MORBUS AND SAVED HIS LIFE.

"While returning from the Grand Army Encampment at Washington City, a comrade from Elgin, Ill., was taken with cholera morbus and was in a critical condition," says Mr. J. E. Houghland of Eldon Iowa. "I gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and believe saved his life. I have been engaged for ten years in immigration work and conducted many parties to the south and west. I always carry this remedy and have used it successfully on many occasions. No person traveling or at home can be without this remedy. For sale by Chas. C. Davis leading druggist Mt. Vernon

MARETBURG.

The public school at this place is progressing nicely under the tutelage of Prof. S. E. Chandler—Mr. J. J. McCall spent Saturday and Sunday with homefolks—Mrs. B. D. McClure, who has been visiting her mother, returned to her home at Paris—Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Houk and Miss Alice visited at Mt. Vernon first of the week—Mr. Logan McCall made a flying trip to Hazel Patch last week—Miss Montie Martin, of Mt. Vernon visited Miss Alice Houk last week—Mr. J. H. Dodd, of Waverly, N. C., is visiting his son, Mr. R. G. Dodd, at this place—Miss Mollie Carter, of Brodhead, visited relatives here first of the week—There is quite a number of our people intending to attend the union singing at Capps Grove—Mrs. J. N. Griffin is expecting her daughter and daughter-in-law, Mesdames J. F. Sage and E. Griffin, of St. Louis.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Dr. J. C. Watson

VACATION.

For your summer outing allow us to suggest Colorado and Utah, famous the world over for their cool and invigorating climate, magnificent mountain scenery and picturesque summer resorts, which are located along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande, "The Scenic Line of the World." Very low excursion rates and "Circle" tour tickets are on sale during the summer months via these lines to all the principal points of interest. The Denver and Rio Grande, with its numerous branches penetrating the great states of Colorado and Utah has some forty different "Circle" tours through the Rocky mountains, one of which is the famous 1,000 mile tour for \$28.00, which comprises more noted scenery than any similar trip in the world, passing the following points of interest: La Veta Pass, Poncha Pass, Toltec Gorge, Indian reservations, Durango, Mancos Canon, Rico, Lizard Head Pass, Las Animas Canon, Silverton, Ouray, Cimarron Canon, Black Canon of the Gunnison, Marshall Pass and the Royal Gorge. This trip can be comfortably made in five days but at least ten days should be devoted to it, so that one may view at leisure the principal sights. Tickets at very low rates are also on sale to Salt Lake City, Utah. If you contemplate a trip through Colorado or Utah let us send you some beautifully illustrated booklets, free. S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.

ONLY 82 YEARS OLD.

"I am only 82 years old and do not expect even when I get to be real old to feel that way as long as I can get Electric Bitters," says Mrs. E. H. Brunson, of Dublin, Ga. Surely there's nothing else keeps the old as young and makes the weak as strong as this grand tonic medicine. Dyspepsia, torpid liver, inflamed kidneys or chronic constipation are unknown after taking Electric Bitters a reasonable time. Guaranteed by all druggists. Price 50c.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations is being held in Cincinnati.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels which should receive careful attention as soon the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears. The best medicine in use for bowel complaint is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as it promptly controls any unnatural looseness of the bowels, whether it be in child or an adult. For sale by Chas. C. Davis, the leading druggist Mt. Vernon.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

MODEST CHAIMS ORTEN CARRY THE MOST CONVICTION.

When Maxim the famous gun inventor placed his gun before a committee of judges he stated its carrying power to be much below what he felt sure it would accomplish. The result of the trial was a surprise instead of a disappointment. It is the same with the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. They do not publicly boast of all this remedy will accomplish but prefer to let the users make the statements. What they do claim is that it will positively cure diarrhoea, dysentery, pains in the stomach and bowels and has never been known to fail. For sale by Chas. C. Davis the leading druggist Mt. Vernon.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Carson's signature is on each box. 25-cts.

W. A. CARSON

Painter; Paper-hanger,

Agent for
HENRY BOSCH CO'S,
line of

WALL PAPER, ROOM
MOULDINGS, ETC., ETC.

Let us make you an estimate on work before placing your order.
All Work Guaranteed.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Jno. D. Harris, Ex'rs. Plff. Notice of Sale against G. W. Settle & Co. Deft. In Equity. By virtue of a Judgement Order of Sale of the Madison Circuit Court rendered at the may Term thereof, 1906, in the above styled case, the undersigned will on Monday the 30th day of July 1906 between the hours of 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. on premises on waters of Walnut Creek County, proceed to execute Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder the following described property, viz:

Three tracts of land 1st one located on the waters of Walnut Meadow Creek and containing 47 1/2 acres. 2nd a tract of land located in Rockcastle Co. on headwaters of Roundstone creek and containing 559 1-2 acres. 3rd a tract of land located in Rockcastle county on headwaters of Roundstone creek and containing 291 acres. All three will be sold upon the tract located in Madison county. Or a sufficient quantity thereof to produce the sum of \$1595.75 the amount of money so ordered to be made and the costs hereof.

TERMS: Sale will be made on a credit of 6 and twelve months. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a Judgement bearing legal interest from day of sale, with a Lien reserved upon said property until all the purchase money is paid.

T. H. COLLINS,
Master Commission of Madison Circuit Court.

TWENTY YEARS BATTLE.

"I was a loser in a twenty year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Buckle's Arnica Salve, which turned the tide by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce of Farmville Va. Best for old Ulcers, cuts, burns and wounds. 25c at all druggists.

MT VERNON SIGNAL

FRIDAY, July 27, 1906.

Published every Friday by
EDGAR S. ALBRIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE YEAR \$1.00

Advertising rates made known on
application

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce
JUDGE JOHN W. HUGHES,
of Mercer County, as a candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District in Congress, to succeed Hon. G. G. Gilbert, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce
HON. HARVEY HELM
of Lincoln County, as a candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District in Congress, to succeed Hon. G. G. Gilbert, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

In this issue of the Register appears the announcement for Congress of the Hon. Harvey Helm, of Lincoln County. Mr. Helm is well known to the people of this county as the man to whom they gave their allegiance in the campaign two years ago, which as all remember was won by Congressman Gilbert, of Shelby. Though he went into the convention that year with the largest number of instructed votes, by reason of the long dead lock and the action of the committee, which tripped him out of the vote of Campbell county, he was defeated. In that convention, his selection was the choice of the voters of the district, as evidenced by the preponderating number of instructed votes in his favor. But when victory was taken from his grasp by the coalition of his opponents, he accepted defeat with becoming grace, and is therefore, according to our view, the logical candidate for the honor to day.

We supported Mr. Helm in his previous race, and having since that time had no reason to change our opinion are for him again. He is in the race solely because he thinks he can win and we shall assist him to the best of our ability. The contest between the candidates will be a friendly one, as all three are gentlemen who will conduct the campaign on a high plane. Mr. Helm's record, is without spot or blemish; he is educated, trained and experienced in matters that fit him eminently for the position to which he aspires, and his service in the House would be such as to reflect the highest credit on his constituency.

We spoke of Mr. Helm a moment ago as being the logical candidate for this honor. That he is, and we are confident it will be so recorded by the voters of the district. But this fact did not deter him from giving the right of way to his gifted friend, the late, beloved "Dick" Miller. Through ties of friendship he yielded his pretensions to those of his friend and was one of Mr. Miller's most enthusiastic supporters. The untimely death of Madison's brilliant son has, however, left the way clear and he has now come to this county to claim his own. And we have little doubt, that he will be here accorded the same enthusiastic support that he received two years ago. The people of this county know Mr. Helm as they do not know the gentlemen opposing him; they know he was entitled to the nomination in the convention two years ago; they know his record is straight and that he is of Congressional caliber, and thinking of these things we believe they will cast their ballots in his favor and give him the honor in an honest primary, to which he was entitled in the last convention by the votes of the people.—Richmond Register.

THE Hon. W. J. Price, of Danville, because of ill health, has been forced to withdraw from the race for Congress in this district. In his opening speech at Lawrenceburg Mr. Price suffered a heat prostration, which has worked so heavily upon him that his physicians have said he must not continue in the race. To his many friends this was a great surprise, as he would have been a strong man in the fight had his health permitted. He is one of the brightest young lawyers in the State and would have made a model representative.

THE Hon. James I. Hamilton of Lancaster, is still speaking over the district presumably in the interest of his candidacy for Congress but when Mr. Hamilton is asked the straight question, "are you a

candidate," his only answer, "I don't yet know." It seems that he should have been able to make up his mind in this length of time.

HELM and McCleary sounds mighty good to us.

CALL FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.

1. A primary election is hereby called for Saturday, the first day of September, 1906, in all the voting precincts in the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, at the regular voting places, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting a Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress in said District.

2. All Democrats who are residents of said District, and who are legal voters on November 6, 1906, will be permitted to vote in their respective precincts, and are invited and requested to do so.

3. Every candidate who desires to have his name printed on the ballots to be used in said primary must deposit with the Chairman of this Committee, on or before 12 o'clock—midnight—fifteen days before the date for holding said primary, the sum of seven hundred dollars, to be used in defraying the expenses of holding said primary election, and at the same time of making said deposit each candidate must give written notice to said Chairman that he desires to be a candidate at said election, and notice to the Chairman shall be notice to the Committee.

4. In all those counties having cities in which the law requires the registration of voters, the Democratic Committee of such counties, or the Chairman, thereof, is authorized to cause the names of Democrats registered at the last general registration, to be copied into separate books as is required by law.

5. Said election shall be held, in all respects, as required by law for holding regular primary elections, and a uniform ballot shall be used in every precinct; and the Chairman of this Committee is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be printed, bound and distributed to the various Chairmen of the County Committees the ballots for each county. He is further directed to purchase and distribute to the Chairman of the County Committee all the necessary paraphernalia for holding said primary election.

6. The Democratic County Committee of each county shall appoint the officers in each precinct to hold the election, and they are to be selected from lists furnished by the candidates at least ten days before said election; and to be as nearly equally divided as possible as to Judges, Clerks and Sheriffs, among the various candidates. The officers of said primary election will, when the poles are closed, proceed at once to count the votes cast for each person for said office, and after counting the votes, they will return to the boxes, sealing up the boxes and the Sheriffs of the election precincts; will by the next Monday morning, carry and deposit the boxes with the chairman of the County committee, at the Court house in the respective counties. The officers of the election at each precinct will make a written statement of the number of votes cast for each person voted for; for the said office, and will place said statement in an envelope and deposit it in the respective ballot boxes.

7. The precinct ballot box and all returns are to be made to the Chairman of the County Committee, and if he is not in the county, to the Secretary of the County Committee, at the Court house in the time required by law, to-wit: within two days after said election.

8. And on next day after returns have been made, the County Committee shall meet and canvass the returns, and certify the same to the Chairman of the District Committee of the Eighth Congressional District, which District Committee shall, on Wednesday, the fifth day of September, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the city of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Ky, meet and canvass the returns, declare the result and issue a certificate of nomination to the successful candidate.

9. The Secretary of this Committee is directed to give public notice of this election, as is required by law, and without delay.

10. In the event there is a surplus remaining, after defraying the expenses of said primary, it shall be returned to those by whom it was paid in, in the same proportion in which it was paid by them; and if there should be a deficit, then the candidates shall be assessed to supply such deficit. Provided, however, if no more than one candidate shall have complied with the conditions herein imposed, by August 19, 1906, then the Chairman of the District is directed to reconvene the Committee, as soon thereafter as practicable at Nicholasville, Ky., and to declare such candidate the regular nominee of the Democratic party for said office, and to issue to him a certificate of nomination, and the primary election herein ordered will not be held.

11. The order on the ballot in which the names of the candidates who may enter this primary shall be printed, shall be determined by lot.

12. No registration shall be required in towns or cities where no registration has yet been had under the general election law.

J. NORTON FITCH, Chairman.
LETCHER SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Col. W. H. Gentry, of Lexington is arranging for a reunion of the Gentry family to be held at Bethany Park Ind.

The annual mid-summer meeting of the Kentucky Press Association is being held this week at Grayson Springs and a large crowd is in attendance.

CASORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

UNION COLLEGE,

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.

(Near the famous Cumberland Gap.)

FULL ACADEMIC, NORMAL AND COLLEGE COURSES.

UNSURPASSED MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Curriculum based on the University Senate of the United States. Elegantly furnished Dormitories. Tuition as low as consistent with the best advantages.

Special rates for ministerial students and children of ministers. A Faculty of Fourteen Graduates of Leading Eastern and Middle Western Colleges.

Write for Catalogue and full particulars,
PRESIDENT JAMES W. EASLEY, Barbourville, Ky.

PLEDGES FRIEND TO GET JUSTICE

AND FOLLOWS HIS SWEETHEART TO A SUICIDE'S GRAVE.

Says He Kills Himself to Avoid Murdering His Enemy, and Names a Prominent Business Man.

Marion, O., July 25.—Rather than stain his hands with the life blood of the man who, he claimed, wrecked his life, and unable to bear the grief over the suicide of his sweetheart a little over a week ago, O. Guy Johnston, 27, well-known business man, took his own life. His body was found by the police in his store, where he had turned on the gas and then drained a three-ounce bottle of carbolic acid. As he lay on his back on the floor the right hand clutched an open razor, to wield across his neck if necessary.

"I can't live any longer and not stain my hands in the blood of him who ruined my life," wrote the suicide in a letter to George W. Scels, a friend, "I want you to defend my darling honor as you would your own. I can not stand the talk being circulated and to defend her would only cause bloodshed, as you know."

In a letter to his brother, who is in Chicago, Johnston wrote: "Charles Meily caused all this. So don't forget it. Keep Rex until he dies, as 'Peggy' and I loved him."

"Rex" was Johnston's dog. "Peggy" was the pet name of his sweetheart, Charles Meily, whom Johnston names in his letters as the one who ruined his life, is a leading business man and prominent in lodge circles of the state. In a fourth letter Johnston again refers to Meily, and pledges his friend, James E. Messenger, to whom the letter is written, to remember their "solemn obligation that I get justice."

Not in years has there been a sensation in Marion rivaling the suicide of Miss White and Johnston. Miss White was a beautiful little blonde. Johnston came here several years ago from Newark, O. He was a member of Battery G, of the Ohio light artillery, and saw service in the Spanish-American war. None of his letters throw any light on the mystery surrounding the suicide of his sweetheart. It has developed, however, that on the day Miss White took her life she and Johnston quarreled over attention paid her by Meily. Several days after Miss White's death Johnston swore that he would kill Meily, and procured a revolver to do the work. He was dismissed and Meily appealed to the police for protection. Johnston gave the police the promise that he would not molest Meily, which explains his statement that he could not live without staining his hands with Meily's blood.

NEEDS REST.

The Father of 25 Children Begged Judge to Send Him Up for Life.

New York, July 25.—"I've been the father of 25 children, Judge, your honor," said Valentine Yonkowski, in police court, Brooklyn, "and I wish you would send me to jail for life. I want to rest." Yonkowski, tailor, summoned by his second wife, Louisa, who said he had failed to support her and their 10 children. Yonkowski, who wore a long white beard, shrugged his shoulders.

"Yes," he said, "I do not spend any more money on her and the 10. By my first wife I had 15 children. For those and for these I have spent \$15,000—just raising them. I am tired. I get no thanks. Why should I always slave to raise citizens? Lock me up till I die."

War to the Knife Proclaimed.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—War to the knife with revolution, and the knife to the hilt, was proclaimed by Premier Stolypin in a telegram addressed to the governor generals, governors and prefects throughout Russia and to the viceroy of the Caucasus, who are ordered to strike and spare not in efforts to preserve order and crush "the enemies of society."

Wants Hours Reduced.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 25.—Paper makers in the 33 mills of the International Paper Co. in United States and Canada, have given notice that they will go on strike August 6 unless their working hours are reduced to eight a day without reduction in wages.

Shows Honor to Root.

Rio de Janeiro, July 25.—At the session of the International American conference Baron Derio Branco, the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, and Secretary Root were elected honorary presidents. The conference will reconvene July 26.

Longworths at Karlsbad.

Karlsbad, July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived here. They were welcomed at the Hotel Savoy by all the members of the American colony. Lord Westbury gave a dinner in their honor at the hotel.

Asks Ten Millions Damages.

Caracas, July 25.—The Venezuelan government is suing the Compagnie Francaise des Chemins de Fer Venezueliens to annul its contract. It demands \$10,000,000 damages as penalty for alleged nonfulfillment of contract.

Does evil still, your whole life fill?
Does woe betide?
Your thoughts abide on suicide?
You need a pill!
Now for prose and facts—De Witt's Little Early Risers are the most pleasant and reliable pills known today. They never gripe.
Sold by Chas. C. Davis.

A HANDSOME SHOE

all leathers,
all styles.

This is one



PRICE: \$3.50

Our Gentlemen's Shoe.

This is the kind worn by George and Martha Washington. For STYLE and WEAR are unequalled. Every pair has the name of HAMILTON-BROWN stamped on them which means perfection.

Our stock of LADIES HATS is complete and we are selling same at a very low price. Come in and fit up your Girls with Hats that come from F. Krueger & Sons and you will save money and be sure of the latest styles.

GROCERIES we are selling for fun and not for profit. The best Flour at 65 cents a sack. The facts in a nut-shell are, buy of us and you will be sure to get good goods for little money. Space does not permit us to tell all, but if you come in our store we will, by experience, teach you that buying our goods means peace at home and good will toward us.

Yours for trade.

F. KRUEGER & SONS.

Sole Agents

For The

Hamilton-Brown
SHOES

Guaranteed to give
Satisfaction.



Our Ladies' Shoes.

Ayer's Pills

Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Keep saying this over and over again. The best laxative. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE



Willis Griffin
PRACTICAL
UNDERTAKER
AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
Mt. Vernon, Ky.

Stock Complete. Can furnish on short notice Metallic Coffins and Caskets and have Embalming done. Fine Hearse attached.

ORDERS by wire Promptly Filled.
Phone No. 63.

COME! COME!

WE invite all to come and see us. At my store you will always find a good selection of Dry Goods and Notions.

CLOTHING!

We carry a full line of Clothing that will suit all sizes and ages. Our goods are right and our prices are right.

Yours very truly,

Phone No. 83 JONAS MCKENZIE.

JONAS MCKENZIE

YOUR BANKING

No matter how small, no matter how large,

THE BANK of
MT. VERNON

will give it careful attention. This message applies to the men and the women alike.

Remember we pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100 or more, when left with the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months or more.

OFFICERS:

C. C. WILLIAMS, Pres. W. L. RICHARDS, Cashier.
J. T. ADAMS, Vice-Pres. A. B. FURNISH, Asst. Cash

Fresh Meats

Always on Hands

We have recently put in a large refrigerator and are prepared to furnish our customers fresh meats at all times. Send us your orders which will be promptly filled.

ICE awlays on hands for sale

S. B. RAMSEY,

IN BASEMENT OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Spring and Summer Goods At Bottom Prices.

Large Stock of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
LADIES TRIMMED HATS,
AND LADIES DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

We pay 12 cts. for eggs; 9 cents for hens; 12 1/2 cents for hams and side meat.

Bring your dollar and get as much as you can carry home.

A. C. HIATT,
Hiatt, Ky.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Having sold my property, I will sell my entire stock of goods at COST.

Sale will begin now.

All Goods must be sold in 60 days.

Including a Line of Winter Boots and Shoes just received.

NO JOKE ABOUT IT. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY.

Private and Auction Sales Every Saturday.

FOR BARGAINS COME NOW!

G. T. Johnson,

WILDIE, KENTUCKY.

MT. VERNON SIGNAL

MT VERNON, KY. JULY 27, 1906

79 Call up "No. 79" when you want to communicate with SIGNAL. 79



TIME TABLE.

22 north..... 1:24 p m
21 north..... 3:32 a m
23 south..... 1:24 p m
21 South..... 12:36 a m
JAS. LANDRUM, Agent.
Phone No. 58.

Entered at the Mt Vernon, Ky. Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

PERSONAL

Eugene Mullins is at Crab Orchard Springs.

W. H. Baker was in Louisville Monday.

Vic Brown has moved from Lili to Fariston.

Willie McBee will teach the Cop per Creek school.

W. D. Wallen was up from Crab Orchard yesterday.

Atty. C. C. Williams was in By Stone Gap yesterday.

Mrs. Lou Bulware has returned to her home at Kingston.

Miss Smith, of Versailles, is the guest of Mrs. M. C. Miller.

Frank Gross, the Crab Orchard stock dealer, was here Monday.

Lloyd Maret is again in charge of the Western Union at London.

Minor Fish has returned from the west and is now in East Bernstadt.

Victor C. Tate is doing splendid work for W. J. Sparks at Chester, Tenn.

Burdette Houk has a position with the Belknap Hardware Co., Louisville.

S. N. Davis will leave about September for New Mexico where he will locate.

Mrs. W. A. B. Davis is visiting her grandfather, John Smith, at Livingston.

Ed Jones left Monday for Arizona where he has been located for the past year.

Miss Fannie Colyer is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. B. Hansel, at Lebanon Junction.

Mrs. Alice Tate has returned from a several days' visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tate.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston McFerron were guests of their son, R. L. McFerron yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, of the Glades section, visited Mrs. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pennington Sunday.

Mrs. R. B. Mullins and her daughter, Miss Margaret, Fish, spent last week at East Bernstadt with her son, Minor Fish.

Miss Anna Peckles, of Alabama, and the Misses Victor, of Indianapolis, will arrive the first of the week to be the guests of Miss Risse Williams.

I. A. Bowman was home from from Jackson county this week and told us he was having splendid luck with his large drove of cattle which he is feeding on the peavine.

Misses Clarence and Lily Albright, daughters of Dr. G. H. Albright, of Barbourville, are with relatives at Brodhead, and will visit relatives here before returning home.

LOCAL

Robert Cox is progressing nicely with his new residence.

By reason of the cancellation of oil leases held in this county by the New Domain Oil and Gas Co. (the Standard Oil Co.) it is reasonable to infer that Rockcastle is not an oil producing county.

F. P. Gross, stock dealer, will be here to-morrow (Saturday) to buy a number one good driving horse between 4 and 7 years old. Must have good style and action. Also wants some good mules. If you have anything that will fill the bill, meet Mr. Gross here to-morrow.

DISSOLUTION:—Having by agreement, dissolved the partnership of Hays & Wood, we desire to wind up all past business in the next sixty days. All persons indebted to us, either by note or account, will please call and settle same at once.

HAYS & WOOD,
July 26-31.

Make ready for the Brodhead fair Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

Charlie Renner has sold his barber outfit to Chas. Dyehouse, of Lancaster, who will arrive to-day to take charge.

The prospects are brighter and better for a more successful year's work of the Brown Memorial School than ever before.

There will be an ice cream supper at Rose Hill church Saturday evening. The proceeds to go for the benefit of the church.

Circuit Clerk, J. F. Griffin, has been beautifying his property by adding a new coat of paint to his residence and other improvements.

Mrs. Martha Smith, aged 80 widow of the late "Dickey" Smith, died Wednesday morning after an illness of three weeks. For the past five years she had been making her home with Wm. Hysinger.

The town board of trustees made an order at its meeting Saturday night granting the county the privilege of laying pipes across the street for the water works for jail and Court house.

Rev. Brisco, of the Baptist church has very kindly arranged that the services at the Baptist church be on the first and third Sundays instead of the Second and Fourth, thus there may be no conflict with the Christian Church.

SPEAKING:—H. B. Harvey Helm, candidate for Congress in this district, will speak at Brodhead at 2 o'clock to-morrow, Saturday July 28. Go and hear the next Congressman from the Eighth.

The Brodhead fair catalogues are now in the hands of the Secretary, Granville Owens, for distribution. Don't fail to get one, read the list of premiums, which are more liberal than ever before, and when the fair has closed let your name appear in the list of prize winners.

C. Shipp, of Corbin, who has the contract for building J. Fish's store room, yesterday began making the concrete blocks. The process is a very simple one and from start to finish is much faster than using brick, decidedly better, and if any thin cheaper. With all the material right on the ground, there is no reason why Rockcastle can not have several concrete buildings.

A daughter of Dilse Hiatt, colored, who has been at Corbin for the past several months, came home a few days ago and has developed a genuine case of small-pox. She is at the home of her mother in negro town. We understand that proper precaution is being taken and there have been no exposures outside of the immediate family.

D. B. Wallace was elected President of Kentucky Press Association at Grayson Springs Wednesday. The Association decided to charge five cents a line for all notices about candidates for office. The new Executive Committee, which was announced last night, probably will select Norfolk, Va., as the next meeting place.

The Rockcastle County Sunday-School Association will hold a District Convention at Pine Hill school house Saturday, August 11.

PROGRAM.

Morning Session 10:00 A. M.

10:00—Song by audience.

Prayer by Rev. M. G. Fish.

10:15—Welcome address.

Mrs. W. C. Sympton.

10:25—Response.

Dr. W. J. Childress.

10:35—Reading of Reports.

11:5—Song by Choir.

11:20—Recitation by Children.

12:00—Adjourn for dinner.

Afternoon Session 1:30 P. M.

Song.

Offerings for County and State work.

1:45—Discussions:

1st. "The best possible plan for Sunday Schools in rural districts,"—by Superintendents.

2nd. "The importance of the Sunday Schools in connection with the Church,"—by Ministers.

3rd. "Best methods for Primary Teaching,"—by Teachers.

2:45—Thirty minutes for choosing delegates for County and State Conventions.

3:15—Closing song.

3:30—Adjourn.

A. E. ALBRIGHT, Pres.

W. M. COX, Vice Pres.

Mrs. SOUSAN McFERRON, Sec.

DR. M. L. MYERS, Treas.

Rooms are being fitted up, and skylight put in over the Peoples Bank for a picture gallery which is soon to be opened by a man by the name of Scott.

The Brown Memorial School will open September 10, 1906, with four members of the old faculty and four new teachers in charge. The primary teacher comes from Columbia University; the intermediate, from Western Reserve, Cleveland; the music teacher from Boston Conservatory of music.

The work offered last year will be stronger this year, because of better equipment in school furnishing (desks, blackboard, maps, etc.) and in an experienced faculty. In addition, sewing will be taught free in grades 4, 5, 6 and 7. There will be a regular teacher in charge of penmanship and music.

Stenography and typewriting will be offered for the winter term, if the class is sufficiently large to warrant giving Miss Lowe's time to it. Miss Lowe is a graduate of a good business college as well as of the Boston Conservatory. She has had several years of practical experience in city office work. All this will make her a valuable teacher.

NOTICE

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF ROCKCASTLE COUNTY:

The taxes for the year 1906 have been due since March 1st, and you are notified to meet me or one of my deputies at the following places and dates named:

Mt. Vernon Monday Aug. 6-7

Rockford Thursday Aug. 9

Disputanta Friday Aug. 10

Green Proctor's Store.

Friday Aug. 10

Wildie Saturday " 11

Pongo Saturday " 11

Hansford Monday " 13

Brodhead Wed. Aug. 15-16-17

Livingston Saturday Aug. 18

Mullins Station Saturday Aug. 18

Level Green Monday Aug. 20

Climax Friday Aug. 24

Orlando Saturday Aug. 25

Conway Saturday Aug. 25

This notice is given in accordance with Article 8, Section 14 of the New Revenue Act, and I will be at these places between 9 and 3 o'clock on the day named.

The New Revenue Act requires that all delinquent tax-payers be divested; and the penalty under said act is put on Nov. 1st instead of Dec. 1st.

Meet me at the above named places without fail.

All parties under New Revenue Act who have not paid their taxes on or before the 1st day of November will be deemed delinquent and the law requires me as Sheriff to report them to the County Court Clerk as delinquent and then the Clerk is required under the law to issue tax warrants, which will then be returned by me into the hands of the Sheriff for collection. Added to the tax will be six per cent. interest six per cent. penalty and the commission as allowed by law to the Sheriff for collecting executions, which will make the cost, interest and commission equal if not exceed the tax. I attach this little notice for the information of the tax-payers, and I hope that I will not have to report any tax-payer to the Sheriff for collection. All are delinquents who have not paid their taxes by Nov. 1st whether they own property or not.

R. L. McFERRON,
Sheriff Rockcastle County.

BRODHEAD.

Roy Britton, of Somerset, is here painting Mrs. J. M. Clark's Lunch House, which is making a new appearance.—Misses Lydia Hilton and Maud Forbes have returned from Lancaster after spending a pleasant month with Mrs. R. H. Batson.—Ora Frith is in St. Louis on business.—Virgil Martin has gone to Junction City where he has accepted a very lucrative position with the R. S. Martin Tobacco Co.—Mrs. Galen Robers visited her daughter, Mrs. Basil Duke, at Crab Orchard first of the week.

Chas. Hurt and Barbee McAfee are better at this writing we are glad to say.—Thos. W. Evans has returned to work at Lebanon Junction after being at home crippled for 2 months.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cherry have returned home from Lancaster where they visited Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Batson.—Miss Salie Evers left Wednesday morning for an extended visit to her sister at Bedford, Ind.—Mrs. C. H. Frith is numbered among our sick this week.—We are reliably informed that W. T. Evans and family will move to our city. Come on Bro. Evans with your good family as our gates are open to such nice people as you and yours.—Mrs. Luella Weaver has returned from a two weeks visit to her sister Mrs. Ed Williams at Junction City.—Mrs. Mollie S. Durham and son Brack, have returned home from an extended visit to Liberty, Louisville and Elizabethtown. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Cora Wesley.—Ed Rogers spent last Sunday in Middlesboro the guest of Miss Maggie Pleasant.—We are glad to say that Dr. J. M. Clark is regaining his eyesight. We hope to see him able to renew his practice in his profession, as Doctor was, when at himself, one of the best physicians in South eastern Kentucky.—Society is doing herself proud in Brodhead this week. The Albright Hotel is one of gaudy and splendor. They have there as their guests, Misses Clarence and Lillie Albright and Nora Barner of Barbourville, Misses Risse Williams and Alza Thompson, of Mt. Vernon. I had the pleasure of meeting these girls and was certainly treated royally in every respect. And if Mrs. Albright and son, Manly can't make you enjoy yourself while there, you had better stay at home all alone and "weep" because society will not charm you any where.—Miss Ollie Rash is able to be up after being confined to her bed four weeks with typhoid fever.—Mrs. A. E. Albright is some better.—The Fair is not long off and be sure and remember these dates Aug. 15, 16 and 17. It will be the best one yet.

LIVINGSTON

Mr. J. F. Neighbors has returned from an extended visit to New Orleans.—Mrs. J. T. Chewing returned from Lebanon Junction Sunday. She was accompanied home by her daughter, Mrs. Dave Reigle, and family.—Mr. Claud Holdman is spending a few days in Louisville and Glasgow this week.—Miss Mary Pope returned Saturday from Lancaster accompanied by her cousin, Miss Dishon.—Misses Lydia Cook and Cora Adams are visiting friends in Paint Lick and Cincinnati this week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mullins returned to their home at LaFayette Thursday after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives here.—Miss Leila Simbrook is visiting Mrs. Sallie Geizell at Crab Orchard, for a few days.—Miss Annie Griffin is the charming guest of Miss George Cress of Corbin this week.—Mrs. Mollie Roulette of Paris, is spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McGuire.—Mrs. J. A. McRoberts returned Saturday from Pennington Infirmary very much improved.—Dr. R. A. Boggs, of Richmond, was in town Sunday calling on one of our pretty visitors.—Master Geo. Sambrook and John Stuckey spent a few days this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. McFerron.—Rev. Walton and family leave this week for Sharpsburg, where he has accepted work. By some mistake of the Board we failed to get Mr. Walton as our pastor as we all had hoped. We are indeed sorry to have to give Mr. and Mrs. Walton up.—Mr. Arthur Bourne has returned from a short trip through the West.—Mr. and Mrs. Drummond left Sunday for a month visit to friends in Knoxville.—Mrs. Dick Barnett spent Sunday and Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs.—Mrs. Sue Mullins is on the sick list this week.—Mrs. W. C. Wright, of Parksville, was visiting at the home of her son, W. Wright, first of the week.—E. S. Woodall was in Corbin this week.—Mrs. W. T. Merinee and family, of Paris, are visiting friends and relatives here.—Mrs. E. L. Cockrell gave her husband a delightful birthday dinner Monday. Plates were laid for six. Those present, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Cockrell and Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, of Kansas City.—Miss Margaret Fish was the guest of Miss Cora Adams Sunday and Monday. Miss Fish was on her way home from East Bernstadt where she had been to see her brother.—Mr. Morris Brown, of Mt. Vernon, was in town Sunday.—Miss Lee Rider, of Louisville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. McRoberts.

Shoes!

Shoes that are Shoes all through and through
Shoes that will give your feet a vacation
Shoes that will make your purse glad.

We Have Them

We Want to Sell Them

You Need Them

Gets Get up a Trade

The "PATRIOT" Shoe for Men \$3.50

made by specialty workmen, cut out of the best leathers money can buy.

Stitched with the best Silk Thread.

Soles best oak tanned.

Stylish, Serviceable and

Comfortable. We have many styles of lasts, toes and leathers.

The "Patriot" has the "Star on the Heel" which guarantees the Quality.



The "PILGRIM" Shoe for Men \$3



Another great Specialty Shoe. Made by the same people who make the "Patriot" and is in every way the best \$3.00 Shoe on the market. We carry it in styles enough to please you. The "Star on the Heel" is your protection.

"OUR FAMILY SHOES" for All the Family.

This line of shoes is made of best box calf, strong and sturdy as a battleship, comfortable as a glove. They will wear long enough to suit you no matter how much you "kick."



Mens.....\$2.75
Boys.....\$2.00

Womens.....\$1.75
Girls.....\$1.50

Star on the Heel means Quality.

The "PEER" Shoe for Men.

A Shoe that will wear like a steel rail. It is made of long wearing leather and the soles are put on to stay. One pair of the "PEER" will make you our friend. The "PEER" Will Cost You \$2.75. It carries the Star—Therefore it's Better.

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

FISH'S

CASH STORE,

Church St., Mt. Vernon.

Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is the original laxative cough syrup and combines the qualities necessary to relieve the cough and purge the system of cold. Contains no opiates. Chas. C. Davis.

RENT PAYS FOR THE LAND.

FERTILE SECTIONS OF THE SOUTHWEST, WHERE LAND SELLS FOR \$15 AND RENTS FOR \$5 PER ACRE.

One of the remarkable things about Eastern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana is the fact that cleared land rents for \$5 per acre cash and can be bought for \$7.50 to \$15 per acre. It costs \$6 to \$10 an acre to clear it. Other improvements are slight and inexpensive.

The soil is rich alluvial, or made. It produces a bale of cotton per acre, worth \$45 to \$60. This accounts for its high rental value. Other crops such as corn, small grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits thrive as well.

Alfalfa yields 4 to 6 cuttings, a ton a cutting, and brings \$10 to \$16 per ton.

In other sections of these states, and in Texas as well, the rolling or hill-land is especially adapted to stock raising and fruit growing. Land is very cheap, \$5 to \$10; improved farms \$10, \$15 to \$25 per acre.

The new White River country offers many opportunities for settlers. High, rolling, fine water—it is naturally adapted to stock and fruit raising. Can be bought as low as \$3 per acre.

See this great country for yourself and pick out a location. Descriptive literature, with maps, free on request.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System Lines sell reduced rate roundtrip tickets on first and third Tuesdays of each month, to points in the West and Southwest, good returning 21 days with stopovers. For descriptive literature, time tables, etc., write to

R. T. G. MATTHEWS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky. or H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Kodol for Dyspepsia

Digests what you eat.

QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthmal sufferers in the most stages and will in time effect a cure. Chas. C. Davis.



Represented by ROCKCASTLE BRONZE CO., MT. VERNON, KY.

Samples of White Bronze, Designs, Literature, Prices etc., at J. Fish's store. No cost to call up phone No. 100, from county points to talk Bronze matters. mr23-1f.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

ALL THE LATEST

FADS AND FANCIES

IN

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY

The newest styles and latest creations from the East.

HATS

GILT BELTS

EMBROIDERIES

ORGANDIES

CAPS

Mrs. Cleo Brown.

MT. VERNON, KY.

Filled.

Mount Vernon Signal.

MAGAZINE SECTION,

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, KY., JULY 27, 1906.

Pages 1 to 4.

COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

A STRIKING BEAUTY OF ENGLISH COURT WHO IS FRIEND OF WORKINGMEN.

Has Accomplished Great Philanthropy, Founding Girls' Schools in Dairying, Poultry, Etc.—Prominent in Politics.

England has at least one titled woman whose wealth and position have not proved sufficient to blind her to conditions which surround less fortunate men and women. She is the Countess of Warwick, long the reigning beauty of King Edward's court, and one of the most famous women in two continents.

The Countess has recently come into prominence through her participation in the English elections and is a strong advocate and supporter of Will Thorne, candidate of the dock laborers for a seat in the House of Commons. The Countess strongly supports the contention of the laboring element for a labor party in parliament and governed in the most bewitching of Parisian frocks and in a red automobile she has been stirring things up pretty lively in the forty-five parliamentary districts in which representatives of organized labor were running for the House of Commons.

SENT DELEGATION TO AMERICA.

This very democratic Countess recently sent a delegation of twenty-five women to the United States to study labor conditions here. Each was intrusted with a different mission. One visited stenographers and typewriters, another went to tailor shops and still another to the factories where young men and women are employed and the entire labor field was adequately covered. The Countess defrayed all expenses of the trip and is now using the material which her delegation brought back to her for speeches to the laboring classes.

Not long ago the Countess addressed a tremendous crowd of workmen. Her stage was a tradesman's wagon and hundreds of workmen went without their dinners in order to hear her speech. She was given a great ovation, called the men "comrades and

bouche" to be presented to a lady. There is also, it is said, a demand for sugared rose petals, which is being catered to by some enterprising artists in sugar. It can hardly be pretended that flowers made into "sweets" are of any medicinal efficacy, though damask rose leaves have long held a recognized place in the materia medica.

Whether the violet has any therapeutic qualities does not appear, though the leaves (not the flower) have just now some reputation—outside the medical faculty—as a cure for cancer. The best that can be hoped for, if flowers are to be eaten as well as to be seen and smelled, is that they may in all cases prove to be innocuous. It is a nice question whether the perfume is always a safe guide.

Perhaps the modern craze is, after all, only a form of luxury. A candied violet or a dish of rose leaves cunningly prepared for the tea table could not possibly enter into the category of cheap sweets for the millions, and it is understood that the sugar trust is not interested.

BREAKS BY CONGRESS

Peculiar Mistakes Due to Tremendous Amount of Work Transacted Just Before Adjournment.

In the hurry and bustle of "get away" day in Congress, a few errors slipped in to upset the calculations of party leaders. One of these was the signing of the agricultural appropriation bill by the President before that measure contained the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Of course this oversight was corrected, but the question then arose as to the importance of having the bill signed by the Speaker and the Vice-President. Their signatures merely certify that the bill has passed their respective houses, the important fact being that they have been passed by the House and Senate. For this reason it is not regarded as being absolutely indispensable that a bill should be signed by the presiding officer of the House. All that is necessary is to establish the fact that it has been so passed.

Another "break" was the presidential approval of the sundry civil bill containing an item appropriating \$3,000,000 for a site for a new departmental building in Washington. This item had been dropped out of the bill in conference but the enrollment clerks failed to notice the omission and so included this item in the copy of the bill laid before the President for his signature. When the error was discovered, a resolution was adopted by both houses of Congress repealing the feature of the bill making the \$3,000,000 appropriation.

It is not strange that these mistakes occur, as all of the employees of both the Senate and House during the last few days of Congress have an enormous amount of work shoved upon them, so that when Congress actually adjourns many of them are ready to take to their beds for several days in order to recuperate.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Northern Sister Would Like Such Arrangement; But is Waiting Move by This Country.

A letter from Ottawa, Canada, states that the question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States is by no means dead, as was clearly shown by the recent debate on the Canadian budget in a number of speeches, which, while they admitted that the United States did not appear to care for reciprocity, it would if it could be brought about on mutually advantageous terms, be a good thing for both sides of the line. Many of the crown ministers and even Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, the premier, and described in England as the foremost statesman in the British Empire, are favorable to Canadian-American reciprocity, if it can be had. Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, said recently that there could be no better British policy than to do everything possible to encourage good relations with the United States. Senator Lodge, the conservative leader in the Senate, stated that he thought no higher work could be found by King Edward than to promote the good relations of the two peoples, and to bind more closely together the two Anglo-Saxon nations. He knew no happier way of strengthening the bond between the Anglo-Saxon peoples on the North American Continent than for the King and Queen to visit the shores of North America at the present time.

If reciprocity is not visibly to the front to-day it is because public opinion in Canada regards reciprocity as unattainable and the position of the anti-reciprocity men who are for the moment supreme, as unassailable. Hence, and for no other reason, reciprocity sentiment is put on the shelf until called for again, and an ostentatious appearance of indifference is manifested in Canada which will be stiffly maintained as long as the United States government makes no forward movement that public opinion in the Dominion can accept as sincere and based on a spirit of reasonableness and fair play.

To those who are able to read between the lines, the announcement of the finance minister that the changes to be made in the Canadian tariff, when revision takes place next session, must depend upon such new conditions as may have occurred, is obviously meant for the people at Washington who stand in the way of reciprocity, and those in London who have blocked a mutual preference between the mother country and Canada. It is a warning and may mean much, or little, as circumstances or conditions dictate.

A GROCERY IN CONGRESS.

REPRESENTATIVE MANN PLAYS SALESMAN AND DRUGGIST TO UNMASK FRAUDS.

Short Weight and Fraudulent Foods the Lure of Many Department Stores and Mail Order Houses. Honest Dealers Handicapped by Deceptions.

When the pure food bill was before the House of Representatives a few weeks ago, intense interest was displayed by the members of that body in a "grocery store" established by Representative Mann of Illinois. Mr. Mann had been given a special privilege by the House committee having the bill in charge to demonstrate the manner in which the ordinary food



REPRESENTATIVE MANN.

products of the country are adulterated, and how the consumer is defrauded. The space in front of the speaker's desk resembled a small section of a delicatessen store and a corner grocery with cereals, jams, jellies, tins of peas, tomatoes, corn, prepared spices, bottles of whiskey and wine, imported sausages, branded cherries and other edibles and drinkables scattered over two tables. Representative Mann proceeded to demonstrate to the House through these various food products the necessity for a national pure food law.

One of the first articles taken up by the Congressman was the ordinary condiment—pepper—which to the lay mind is considered too cheap for any manufacturer to spend time in adulterating. He read circulars from numerous concerns offering for sale a certain grade of adulterant which could be used to produce pepper of almost any other of the spices with some slight modification. As he scattered a package of this over his desk the members in the vicinity started back in order to avoid the usual sneezing which follows the inhalation of a small quantity of pepper. But they were reassured by the "groceryman" that it was not harmful, for while it was called pepper it was nothing but ground olive pits. He convulsed the House when he read the price list of adulterants showing that they were offered to the trade for \$20 a ton in five-ton lots, and that at that rate they were guaranteed to make the finest black pepper which, as everyone knows, is sold by the ounce. He made the statement that even the pepper berry itself was adulterated by a cleverly contrived manufacture of tapio colored with lamp black.

Possibly the most striking demonstration of the afternoon was one with a bottle of red cherries. These cherries, it was explained, were picked green, and that after being bleached out white by the use of a powerful acid, had been colored the brilliant red by the use of coal tar dye—a deadly poison if used in large quantities. Representative Mann dipped a piece of white cloth in the "juice" of these cherries, and it partook of a brilliant red as though it had just come from a dyer.

Olive oil, explained Mr. Mann, is a product which is in most cases, adulterated. In many instances the counterfeit is merely American cotton seed oil—a wholesome and satisfactory dressing for salad, but it costs about 1/4 as much as real olive oil, and the American buyer certainly does not care to purchase a dressing for four times its actual worth.

HIVELESS HONEY.

One of the freak exhibits was a bottle of "honey" which, in order to complete the assurance of the buyer that the article was genuine, contained, as if by accident, the body of a real bee, yet the whole mess was pure and simple glucose, and had never been near a hive, much less a comb. The hive probably was a ten story factory in one of the large cities.

A bottle of "Freezine" was exhibited by Mr. Mann, who explained that this remarkable article was guaranteed to preserve meat from the action of the air and stop decay. While he admitted that it would stop the action of nature on meats, he claimed that the preservative itself was actually poisonous, containing sulphide of soda with red coal tar dye and could not be used safely upon human food.

The public is unwittingly defrauded to a great extent through short weight and short measure in package goods, explained Mr. Mann, and he insisted that the manufacturers should be compelled to state on the label the quantity contained in the bottle or carton. In line with this was a dramatic demonstration when the Chicago pure food expert held up before the House a



Synopsis of preceding chapters at end of this installment.

CHAPTER XI.

bottle supposed to contain a quart of vinegar, which when poured into a large graduate did not nearly reach the quart mark thereon—in fact was three inches below it. Raisins, currants and numerous other articles of food are apparently put up in pound packages and so the buyer considers, but in fact few of those on the market really contain a full pound.

DEPARTMENT STORE BARGAINS.

"It is the department stores and mail order houses," said the demonstrator, "which make profit from short weight cans and under-sized bottles. We are seeking to protect the legitimate grocery and the honest canner from men who are willing to make money by depriving the people of things they think they are getting. All that we urge is that an approximate weight or measure may be put upon each one of these packages and then, if the public chooses to buy a smaller package at a smaller price it may do so, but the manufacturers and dealers must not any longer deceive the people as to how much they are buying."

BREAKFAST FOODS A DELUSION.

On the tables where Mr. Mann, ably but silently assisted by Mr. Stevens of Minnesota, acted now as groceryman, now as druggist, and now as bartender, there were a dozen or more packages of breakfast foods with their familiar labels. A reference to table weights and skillful dropping of packages upon a balance scale in front of him enabled Mr. Mann to show that in a great many cases the public paid full price for an abnormal amount of pasteboard box. In scarce any case did the prepared food weigh twice as much as the box, and in many instances food and package were in nearly equal proportion.

Everybody knew, as Mr. Mann stated, that 25 per cent. of all the coffee used in the United States is sold as a mixture of Java and Mocha. He was prepared to show from official

For a time Sir Nigel was very moody and downcast, with bent brows and eyes upon the pomel of his saddle. Edricson, Ford and Terlake rode behind him. The four rode alone, for the archers had passed a curve in the road, though Alayne could still hear the heavy clump, clump of their marching, or catch a glimpse of the sparkle of steel through the tangle of leafless branches.

"Hide by my side, I entreat of you," said the knight, reining in his steed that they might come abreast of him. "For, since it hath pleased you to follow me to the wars, it were well that you should know how you may best serve me. I doubt not, Terlake, that you will show yourself a worthy son of a valiant father, and you, Ford, of yours, and you, Edricson, that you are mindful of the old-time house from which all men know that you are sprung. And first I would have you hear very steadfastly in mind that our setting forth is by no means for the purpose of gaining spoil or exacting ransom, though it may well happen that such may come to us also. We go to France, and from thence, I trust, to Spain, in humble search of a field in which we may win advancement and perchance some small share of glory. But what is this among the trees?"

"It is a shrine of Our Lady," said Terlake, "and a blind beggar who lives by the alms of those who worship there." "A shrine!" cried the knight. "Then let us put up an orison! And pulling off his cap, and clasping his hands, he chanted in a shrill voice: "Benedictus dominus Deus meus, qui docet manus meas ad proelium, et digitos meos ad bellum." A strange figure he seemed to his three squires, perched on his huge horse, with his eyes upturned and the wintry sun shimmering upon his bald head. "It is a noble prayer," he remarked, putting on his hat again, "and it was taught to me by the noble Chandos himself. But how fares it with you, father? Methinks that I should have ruth upon you, seeing that I am myself like one who looks through a horn window while his neighbors have the clear crystal. Yet, by St. Paul! there is a long stride between the man who hath a horn casement and him who is walled in on every hand!"

"Alas, fair sir!" cried the blind man. "I have not seen the blessed blue of hea-

of abuse, varied by an occasional thwack from her stick, given with all the force of her body, though she might have been beating one of the forest trees for all the effect that she seemed likely to produce.

"I trust Aylward," said Sir Nigel, gravely, as he rode up, "that this doth not mean that any violence hath been offered to women. If such a thing happened, I tell you that the man shall hang, though he were the best archer that ever wore brassart."

"Nay, my fair lord," Aylward answered with a grin, "it is violence which is offered to a man. He comes from Hordle, and this is his mother who hath come forth to welcome him."

"You rammucky lurdn," she was howling, with a blow between each catch of her breath, "you shammoeking, yapping, over-long good-for-naught. I will teach thee! I will waste thee! Aye, by my faith!"

"Whist, mother," said John, looking back at her from the tail of his eye. "I go to France as an archer, to give blows and to take them."

"To France, quotha?" cried the old dame. "Bide here with me, and I shall warrant you more blows than you are like to get in France. If blows be what you seek, you need not go further than Hordle."

"By my hilt! the good dame speaks truth," said Aylward. "It seems to be the very home of them."

"What have you to say, you clean-shaven galleybagger? cried the fiery dame, turning upon the archer. "Can I not speak with my own son but you must let your tongue clack? A soldier, quotha, and never a hair on his face. I have seen a better soldier with pap for food and swaddling-clothes for harness."

"Stand to it, Aylward," cried the archers, amid a fresh burst of laughter. "Do not thwart her, comrade," said big John. "She hath a proper spirit for her years and cannot abide to be thwarted. It is kindly and homely to me to hear her voice and to feel that she is behind me. But I must leave you now, mother, for the way is over-rough for your feet; but I will bring you back a silken gown, if there be one in France or Spain, and I will bring Jenny a silver penny; so good-bye to you, and God have you in his keeping!" Whipping up the little woman, he lifted her lightly to his lips,



THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

friends" and urged them to strain every effort to get a labor party in parliament.

"You workers are the empire," declared the Countess and this with a succession of spirited assertions she made were lustily cheered by the laboring men.

The Countess of Warwick is one of England's most famous women. Before the succession of her husband to the earldom she was Lady Brooke and gained the nickname of "Babbling Brooke" for having told some things in connection with the famous bac-carat party at Tranby Croft which proved one of the most sensational news stories of the year. The Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, was a member of the party and a subsequent witness in the case.

TO TEACH DAIRYING AND CHICKEN GROWTH.

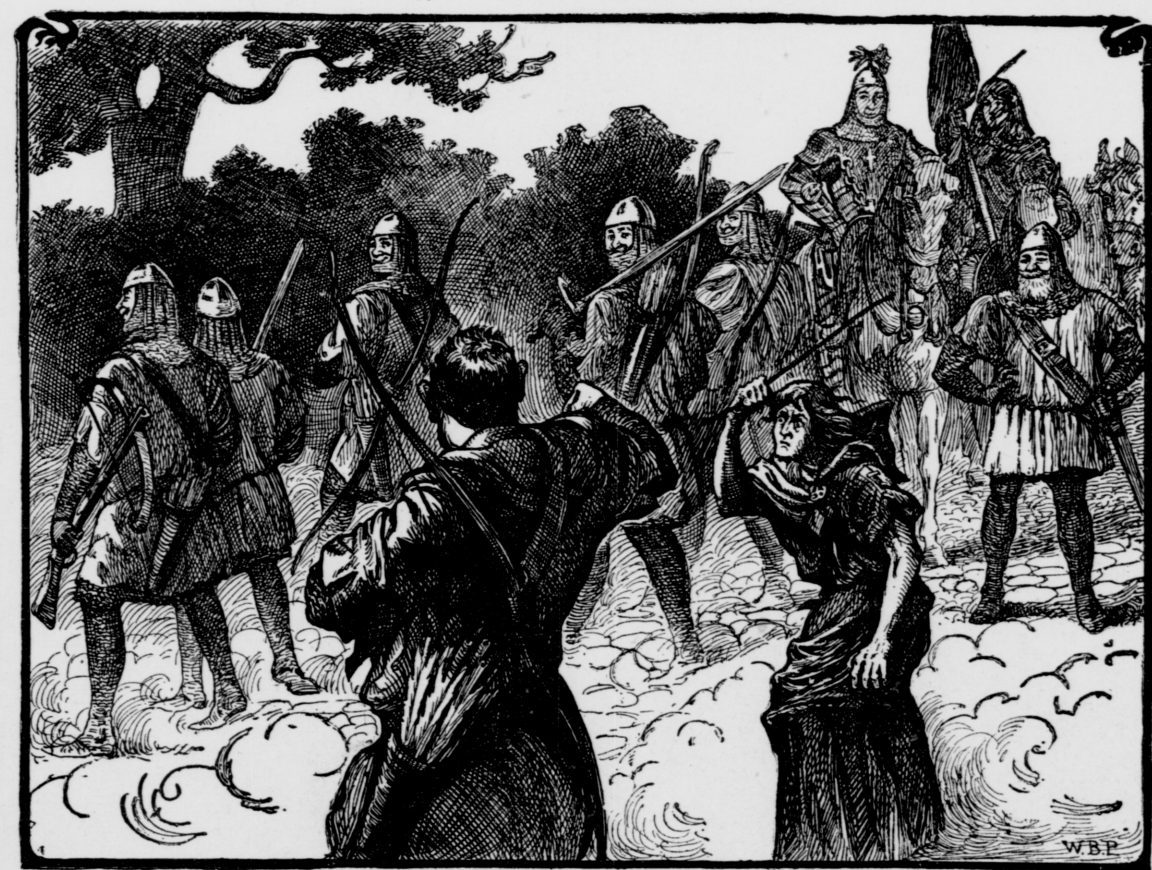
In the past few years the Countess of Warwick has devoted nearly her entire time to philanthropic and charity work. She once managed a linen and lace store but the venture proved unsuccessful. Later she founded a school and dairy work and poultry-keeping for young girls, a home for crippled children and a technical school.

CANDIED FLOWERS.

England Has Begun Strange Demands for Sugared Blossoms From the United States.

One of the latest developments of luxury is said to be the candying of fragrant flowers. The notion is not altogether new, for violets have long been made into confections for the palate, as well as into bouquets for the olfactory organs.

At any rate, it seems that the fashion has acquired a new impetus of late, and a candied violet is coming to be regarded as an acceptable "bou-



CLOSE AT HIS HEELS FOLLOWED A LITTLE WRINKLED WOMAN.

figures that while we used last year more than a billion pounds of coffee, and while about 250,000,000 pounds were supposed to be Mocha and Java, there were actually imported into this country last year only a fraction over 2,000,000 pounds of Mocha and 10,000,000 pounds of Java, or approximately less than 13,000,000 pounds, or only 5 per cent. of the popular blend. It is staggering to know 95 per cent. of the people who think they drink Mocha and Java every day have been deceived, and yet the facts seem to be rather plain.

Figures like these, however, although ordinarily impressive and convincing, did not attract so much attention in the House, because the members were so absorbed in the practical demonstration of the extent to which fraudulent manufacturers of food products have been willing to go in the way of swindling the public.

Praise.

New Yorker—To tell the truth, we are proud of this hotel.

Chicagoan—Well, I can't blame you altogether, old man. I honestly think myself that it's the finest between Chicago and London.

ven this two-score years, since a levin-flash burned the sight out of my head." "You have been blind to much that is goodly and fair," quoth Sir Nigel, "but you have also been spared much that is sorry and foul. But, by St. Paul! we must not, or our Company will think that they have lost their captain somewhat early in the venture. Throw the man my purse, Edricson, and let us go."

Alayne, lingering behind, bethought him of the Lady Loring's counsel, and reduced the noble gift which the knight had so freely bestowed to a single penny, which the beggar, with many mumbled blessings, thrust away into his wallet. Then, spurring his steed, the young squire rode at the top of his speed after his companions, and overtook them just at the spot where the trees fringe off into the moor and the straggling hamlet of Hordle lies scattered on either side of the winding and deeply rutted track. The Company was already well-nigh through the village; but as the knight and his squire closed up upon them, they heard the clamor of a strident voice, followed by a roar of deep-chested laughter from the ranks of the archers. Another minute brought them up with the rear-guard, where every man marched with his beard on his shoulder and a face which was agrin with merriment. By the side of the column walked a huge red-headed bowman, with his hands thrown out in argument and expostulation, while close at his heels followed a little wrinkled woman, who poured forth a shrill volley

and then, taking his place in the ranks again, marched on with the laughing Company.

"That was ever his way," she cried, appealing to Sir Nigel, who reined up his horse and listened with the gravest courtesy. "He would jog on his own road for all that I could do to change him. First he must be a monk forsooth, and all because a wench was wise enough to turn her back on him. Then he joins a rashly crew and must needs trapse off to the wars, and me with no one to bait the fires if I be out, or tend the cow if I be home. Yet I have been a good mother to him. Three hazel switches a day have I broke across his shoulders, and he takes no more notice than you have seen him to-day."

"Doubt not that he will come back to you both safe and prosperous, my fair dame," quoth Sir Nigel. "Meanwhile it grieves me that, as I have already given my purse to a beggar up the road, I—"

"Nay, my lord," said Alayne, "I still have some moneys remaining." "Then I pray you to give them to this very worthy woman," he entered on as he spoke, while Alayne, having dispensed two more pence, left the old dame standing by the furthest cottage of Hordle with her shrill voice raised in blessings instead of revilings.

That night the Company slept at St. Leonard's, in the great monastic barns and spicarium—ground well known both to Alayne and to John, for they were almost within sight of the Abbey of

Beaulieu. At early dawn they passed across the broad, sluggish, reed-girt stream—men, horses, and baggage in the flat ferry barges—and so journeyed on through the forest morning till past Exbury to Lepe. Topping the hill, four-and-twenty hours. So urgent was Sir Nigel on the shore, and so prompt was Goodwin Hawtayne on the cog, that Sir Oliver Buttershorn had scarce swallowed his last scallop ere the peal of trumpet and clang of naker announced that the cog was ready and the anchor drawn. In the last boat which left the shore the two commanders sat together in the sheets, a strange contrast to one another, while under the feet of the rowers was a litter of huge stones which Sir Nigel had ordered to be carried to the cog. These once aboard, the ship set her broad mainsail, the breeze blew, the sails bellied, over heeled the portly vessel, and away she plunged through the smooth, blue rollers.

"By St. Paul!" said the knight, "our good merchant of Southampton hath not played us false, for methinks I can see our ship down yonder. He said that she would be of great size and of a yellow shade."

"By my hilt, yes!" muttered Aylward, "she is yellow as a kite's claw, and would carry as many men as there are pips in a pomegranate."

"It is well," remarked Terlake; "for methinks, my fair lord, that we are not the only ones who are waiting a passage to Gascony. Mine eye catches at times a flash and sparkle from among yonder houses which assuredly never came from shipman's jacket or the gaberdine of a burglar."

"I can also see it," said Alleyne, shading his eyes with his hand. "And I can see men-at-arms in yonder boats which ply betwixt the vessel and the shore. But methinks that are very welcome here, for already they come forth to meet us."

A tumultuous crowd of fishermen, citizens, and women had indeed swarmed out from the northern gate, approached them up the shore, and with their hands and dancing with joy, as though a great fear had been rolled back from their minds. At their head rode a very large and solemn man with a long chin and drooping lip. He wore a fur tippet round his neck and a heavy gold chain over it, with a medallion which dangled in front of him.

"Welcome, most puissant and noble lord!" he cried, doffing his bonnet. "You see in me the mayor and chief magistrate of the ancient and powerful town of Lepe. I bid you very heartily welcome, and the more so as you are come at a moment when we are sore put to it for defence."

"Ha!" cried Sir Nigel, pricking up his ears.

"Yes, my lord, for the town being very ancient, and the walls as old as the town, it follows that there is a certain villainous and blood-thirsty Norman pirate knight, Tete-noire, who, with a Genoan called Tito Caracci, commonly known as Spade-beard, hath been a mighty scourge upon these coasts. Indeed, my lord, they are very cruel and black-hearted men, graceless and ruthless. They have come in two great galleys, with two banks of oars on either side, and great stores of engines of war and of men-at-arms. At Weymouth and at Portland they have murdered and ravished. Yesterday morning they were at Cowes, and we saw the smoke from the burning crofts. To-day they lie at their ease near Freshwater, and we fear much lest they come upon us and do us a mischief."

"We cannot tarry," said Sir Nigel, riding toward the town, with the mayor upon his left side; "the Prince awaits us at Bordeaux, and we may not be behind the general muster. Yet I will promise you that on our way we shall make time to pass Freshwater and to prevail upon these rovers to leave you in peace."

"We are much beholden to you!" cried the mayor. "But I cannot see, my lord, how, without a warship, you may venture against these men. With your archers, however, you might well hold the town and do them great scath if they attempt to land."

"There is a very proper cog out yonder," said Sir Nigel; "it would be a very strange thing if my ship were not a warship when it had such men as these upon her decks. Certes, we shall do as I say, and that no later than this very day."

"My lord," said a rough-haired, dark-faced man, who walked by the knight's side, "I tell you, sir, that my ship is over-light and over-fair for such a task, and it will but end in our having our throats cut, or being sold as slaves to the Barbary heathen."

"I also have experienced one or two gentle and honorable ventures upon the sea," quoth Sir Nigel, "and I am right blithe to have a task before me. I think, good master-shipman, that you and I may win great honor in this matter, and I can see very readily that you are a brave and stout man."

"I like it not," said the other sturdily. "I like God's name, I like it not! And yet Goodwin Hawtayne is not the man to stand back when his fellows are for pressing forward. By my soul! be it sink or swim, I shall turn her back into Freshwater Bay, and if good Master Witherton of Southampton like it, I will handle her ship, then he may find another master."

The throng moved on, until at the very gate it was brought to a stand by a wondrously stout man, who came darting forth from the town with rage in every feature of his rufous face.

"How now, Sir Mayor?" he roared, in a voice like a bull. "How now, Sir Mayor? How of the clams and the scallops?"

"By our Lady, my sweet Sir Oliver," cried the mayor, "I have had so much to think of, with these wicked villains, so close upon us, that it had quite gone out of my head."

"Nay, Sir Oliver, Sir Oliver!" cried Sir Nigel, laughing. "Let your anger be appeased, since head of this dish you come upon an old friend and comrade."

"By St. Martin of Tours!" shouted the fat knight, his wrath all changed in an instant to joy, "if it is not my dear little game rooster of the Garonne. Ah, my sweet coz, I am right glad to see you. What d'ye have seen together?"

"The clams and scallops shall be ready within the hour," the mayor answered. "I had asked Sir Oliver Buttershorn to do my humble body the honor to partake at it of the dainty upon which we take some little pride. In sooth this alarm of pirates hath cast such a shadow on my wits that I am like one distracted. But I trust, Sir Nigel, that you will so partake of none-much to me?"

"I have over-much to do," Sir Nigel answered, "for we must be aboard, horse and man, as early as we may. How many do you muster, Sir Oliver?"

"Three-and-forty. I shall have work for every man of them ere the sun set. It is my intention, if it seems good to you, to try a venture against these Norman and Genoese rovers."

CHAPTER XII.

Leaving the lusty knight and the Mayor of Lepe, Sir Nigel led the Company straight down to the water's edge, where long lines of flat lighters swiftly bore them to their vessel. Horse after horse was slung by main force up from the barges, and after kicking and plunging in empty air was dropped the dead weight of the yellow cog, where rows of stalls stood ready for their safe keeping.

Englishmen in those days were skilled and prompt in such matters, for it was not long before that Edward had embarked as many as fifty thousand men in the port of Orwell, with their horses and baggage, all in the space of four-and-twenty hours. So urgent was Sir Nigel on the shore, and so prompt was Goodwin Hawtayne on the cog, that Sir Oliver Buttershorn had scarce swallowed his last scallop ere the peal of trumpet and clang of naker announced that the cog was ready and the anchor drawn. In the last boat which left the shore the two commanders sat together in the sheets, a strange contrast to one another, while under the feet of the rowers was a litter of huge stones which Sir Nigel had ordered to be carried to the cog. These once aboard, the ship set her broad mainsail, the breeze blew, the sails bellied, over heeled the portly vessel, and away she plunged through the smooth, blue rollers.

"By St. Paul!" said Sir Nigel gayly, as he stood upon the poop and looked on either side of him, "it is a land which is very well worth fighting for! It were pity to go to France for what may be had at home. You may bring my harness from below," he continued, to his squire, "and also I pray you bring up Sir Oliver's and we shall don it here. Ye may then see to your own gear; for this day you will, I hope, make a very honorable entrance into the field of chivalry and prove yourselves to be very worthy and valiant squires. And now, Sir Oliver, as to our disposition: would it please you that I should order them or will you?"

"You, my cockerel, you! By our Lady! I am no chicken, but I cannot claim to know as much of war as the squire of Sir Walter Manny. Settle the matter to your own liking."

"You shall fly your pennon upon the fore-part, then, and I upon the poop. For foreward I shall give you your own forty men, with two-score archers. Two-score men, with my own men-at-arms and squires, will serve as a poop-guard. Ten archers, with thirty shipmen, under the master, may hold the waist, while ten lie aloft with stones and arbalests."

Meanwhile there had been bustle and preparation in all parts of the great vessel. The archers stood in groups about the decks, now stringing their bows and now testing that they were firm at the nocks. Among them moved Aylward and other of the older soldiers, with a few whispered words of precept and of warning there.

"Stand to it, my hearts of gold!" said the old bowman, as he passed from knot to knot. "By my hilt, we are in such a journey. But it is time that we took our order, for methinks that between the Needle rocks and the Alum cliffs yonder I can catch a glimpse of the topmasts of the galleys. Hewett, Cook, Johnson, Cunningham, your men are of the poop-guard. Thornbury, Walters, Hackett, Baddlesmere, you are with Sir Oliver on the fore-castle. Simon, you bide with your lord's banner; but ten men must go forward."

Quietly and promptly the men took their places, lying flat upon their faces on the deck, for such was Sir Nigel's order. Near the prow was planted Sir Oliver's spear, with his arms—a boar's head gules upon a field of gold. Close by the stern stood Black Simon with the pennon of

goshawks on a heron. Is there not some symbol or device upon their sails?"

"That on the right," said Edricson, "appears to have the head of an Ethiopian upon it."

"The badge of Tete-noire the Norman," cried a seaman-mariner. "I have seen it before, when he harried us at Winchelsea. He is a wondrous large and strong man, with no ruth for man, woman or beast. They say that he hath the strength of six men; and, certes, he hath the crimes of six upon his soul."

"By St. Paul!" said Sir Nigel, "what is that upon the other galley?"

"It is the red cross of Genoa. This Spade-beard is a very noted captain, and it is his boast that there is no sea-rover and no archers in the world who can compare with those who serve the Doge Boccanegra."

"That we shall prove," said Goodwin Hawtayne.

"They will lay us aboard on either quarter, my lord," cried the master. "See how they stretch out from each other! The Norman hath a mangled or a tabernacle upon the fore-castle. See, they bend to the levers! They are about to loose it."

"Aylward," cried the knight, "pick your three trustiest archers, and see if you cannot do something to hit them; their aim. Methinks they are within long arrow flight."

"Seventeen score paces," said the archer, running his eye backward and forward. "My ten finger-bones! it would be a strange thing if we could not notch a mark at that distance. Here, Watkin, of Sowley, Arnold, Long Williams, let us show the rogues that they have English bowmen to deal with."

The three archers named stood at the further end of the poop, balancing themselves with feet widely spread and bows drawn, until the heads of the cloth-yard arrows were level with the centre of the stave. "You are the surer, Watkin," said Aylward, standing by them with shaft upon string. "Do you take the rogues with the red cross. You two bring down the man with the head-piece, and I will hold myself ready if you miss. Ma foi! they are about to loose her. Shoot, mes garçons, or you will be too late."

The throng of pirates had cleared away from the great wooden catapult, leaving two of their number to discharge it. One in a scarlet cap bent over it, steadying the jagged rock which was balanced on the spoon-shaped end of the long wooden lever. The other held the loop of the rope which would release the catch and send the unyielding missile hurtling through the air. So for an instant they stood, showing hard and clear against the white sail behind them. The next, redcap had fallen across the stone with an arrow between his ribs; and the other, struck in the leg and in the throat, was writhing and spluttering upon the ground. As he toppled backward he had loosed the spring, and the huge beam of wood, swinging round with tremendous force, cast the corpse of his comrade so close to the English ship that its mangled and distorted limbs grazed her very stern. As to the stone, it glanced off obliquely and fell midway between the vessels. A roar of cheering and of laughter broke from the rough archers and seamen at the sight, answered

was a blood-smeared shambles, with bodies piled three deep upon each other, the living cowering behind the dead to shelter themselves from that sudden storm-blast of death. On either side the seamen who Sir Nigel had chosen for the purpose had cast their anchors over the sides of the galleys.

Fore and aft the archers had cleared the galleys' decks, but from either side the rovers had poured down into the waist, where the seamen and bowmen were pushed back and so mingled with their foes that it was impossible for their comrades above to draw string to help them. It was a wild chaos where axe and sword rose and fell, while Englishmen, Norman and Italian staggered and reeled on a deck which was cumbered with bodies and slippery with blood.

The giant Tete-noire, towering above his fellows and clad from head to foot in plate of proof, led on his boarders, swinging a huge mace with which he struck the deck every man who opposed him. On the other side, Spade-beard, dwarf in height but of great breadth of shoulder and length of arm, had a c-a road almost to the mast, with three-score Genoese men-at-arms close at his heels.

But help was close at hand. Sir Oliver Buttershorn, with his men-at-arms, swarmed down from the poop, and Sir Nigel, with his three squires, Black Simon, Aylward, Hordle John, and a score more, sprang down from the poop and hurled themselves into the thickest of the fight. Alleyne, as in duty bound, kept his eyes on his lord and pressed forward close at his heels. Often had he heard of Sir Nigel's prowess and skill with all knightly weapons, but all the tales that had reached his ears fell far short of the real quickness and coolness of the knight. If it were as if the devil was in him, for he sprang here and sprang there, now thrusting and now cutting, catching blows on his shield, turning them with his blade, stooping under the swing of an axe, springing over the sweep of a sword, so swift and so erratic that the seamen who served him for a blow, it could bring it down. Three pirates had fallen before him, and he had wounded Spade-beard in the neck, when the Norman giant sprang at him from the side with a slash of his sword which he parried, and hasted forward. In the meantime Sir Oliver had followed his brother knight, and the two paced the poop together.

"Once more, Sir Oliver," said Sir Nigel, looking shoreward with sparkling eyes, "do we find ourselves at the gate of honor, the door which hath so often led us to all that is knightly and worthy. There lies the prince's banner, and it would be well that we haste ashore and pay our obedience to him."

The horses both of knights and squires were speedily lowered into a broad lighter, and reached the shore almost as soon as their masters. Sir Nigel bent his knee devoutly as he put foot on land, and taking a small black patch from his bosom he bound it tightly over his left eye.

"May the blessed George and the memory of my sweet lady-love raise high in my heart!" quoth he. "And as a token I vow that I will not take this patch from mine eye until I have seen something of this country of Spain, and done such a small deed as it lies in me to do. And this I swear upon the cross of my sword and upon the clove of my lady."

War, which had wrought evil upon so many fair cities around, had brought forth good to this one. As her French sisters decayed she increased, for here, from north and from east, and from south, came the plunder to be sold and the ransom money to be spent.

In front of the minster and abbey of St. Andrew's was a large square with priests, soldiers, women, friars, and burghers, who made it their common center for sightseeing and gossip. Amid the noise of noisy and gesticulating townsfolk, many small parties of mounted knights and squires threaded their way toward the prince's quarters, where the huge iron-clamped doors were thrown back to show that he held audience within.

Two knights were deep in talk, when Alleyne became aware of a remarkable individual who was walking round the room in their direction. As he passed each knot of cavaliers every head turned to look after him, and it was evident, from the bows and respectful salutations on all sides, that the interest which he excited was not due merely to his strange personal appearance. He was tall and as straight as a lance, though of a great age, for his hair, which curled from under his black velvet cap of maintenance, was as white as the new-fallen snow. Yet, from the swing of his stride and spring of his step, it was clear that he had not yet lost the fire and activity of his youth. His fierce hawk-like face was clean shaven like that of a priest, save for a long thin whisp of white mustache. That he had been handsome might be easily judged from his high aquiline nose and clear-cut chin; but his features had been so distorted by the scars and scars of old wounds, and by the loss of one eye which had been torn from the socket, that there was little left to remind one of the dashing young knight who had been fifty years ago the fairest as well as the boldest of the English chivalry—Chandos, the stainless knight, the wise councillor, the valiant warrior.

"Ha, my little heart of gold!" he cried, darting forward suddenly and throwing his arms round Sir Nigel. "I heard that you were here, and have been seeking you."

"My fair and dear lord," said the knight, returning the warrior's embrace. "I have indeed come back to you, for where else shall I go that I may learn to be a gentle and a hardy knight?"

"By my troth," said Chandos with a smile, "it is very fitting that we should be companions, Nigel, for since you have tied up one of your eyes, and I have had the mischance to lose one of mine, we have but a pair between us. Ah, Sir Oliver! you were on the blind side of me and I saw you not."

So saying, he led the way to the inner chamber, the two companions treading close at his heels, and nodding to right and left as they caught sight of familiar faces among the crowd.

(To be Continued Next Week.)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The scenes of the story are laid in the 14th century. Hordle John, of the Cistercian Monastery, flees from the Abbey of Beaulieu, guilty of certain charges brought against him by a number of the monks. He is pursued by a knight, Sir Nigel, who takes his departure in accordance with his promise, will, devotion, and a certain amount of love. He is pursued by a knight, Sir Nigel, who takes his departure in accordance with his promise, will, devotion, and a certain amount of love. He is pursued by a knight, Sir Nigel, who takes his departure in accordance with his promise, will, devotion, and a certain amount of love.

To Whom Does Taft Refer?

Secretary Taft said of a certain domineering statesman: "He fills me with dread. They quail before him. They can't call their souls their own in his presence. Altogether, he makes me think of a waiter I once met in the West."

In a small Western town, many years ago, I put up at the Palace Hotel.

"There was no water nor towels in my room, and I rang."

"There was no reply."

"I rang again."

"Still no reply."

"And again and again and yet again I rang, and finally a waiter appeared."

"This waiter was a robust man of stern and forbidding aspect."

"Did you ring?" he said in a rumbling bass voice.

"I did," I answered.

"Well, don't do it again," said the waiter, with a menacing scowl, as he withdrew."

Prof. Mustard, of Haverford College, claims that Ben Franklin's maxims in "Poor Richard's Almanac" are largely quotations from classical authors. A hot controversy is expected to ensue.

What Does This Mean?



If these puzzling things, roughly displayed in

Fresh Blood

upon the wall of a house where a great crime had been committed, stared you in the face, could you explain their meaning?

Such was the problem which SHERLOCK HOLMES had to solve in his first chronicled adventure

"The Study in Scarlet"

A book which made CONAN DOYLE the first of detective writers in the world.

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OUR HOME TOWN.

A Department Devoted to Village Betterment.

RICHARD HAMILTON BYRD.

The editor of this department desires to keep in touch with the active members of Civic and Local Improvement Associations, and every one interested in the improvement, protection and upbuilding of rural village life.

What is being done in your town to encourage small industries and for home employment? What is doing along the line of street improvement and the beautifying of private lawns, roadways and public parks? Are your local merchants receiving the support of the local trade? Experience, plans, suggestions and photographs will be welcomed by the editor of this department and so far as possible given place in these columns.

The Local Handicap.

The Prophet is without honor in his own country. So the village and small town are without confidence in their own resources. We get so familiar with the things about us that we are apt to underrate their value. It is often necessary for a total stranger to come along and show us the neglected opportunities that have been under our nose unseen for years.

The writer while pursuing some industrial investigations had occasion to visit a thrifty little city in the Southwest. It is an old town that has literally been forced to the front by the pressure of development and northern energy. The place has five railroads, a population of 30,000 and a number of modern buildings. Still the natives

THE HOMECROFTERS' GILD.

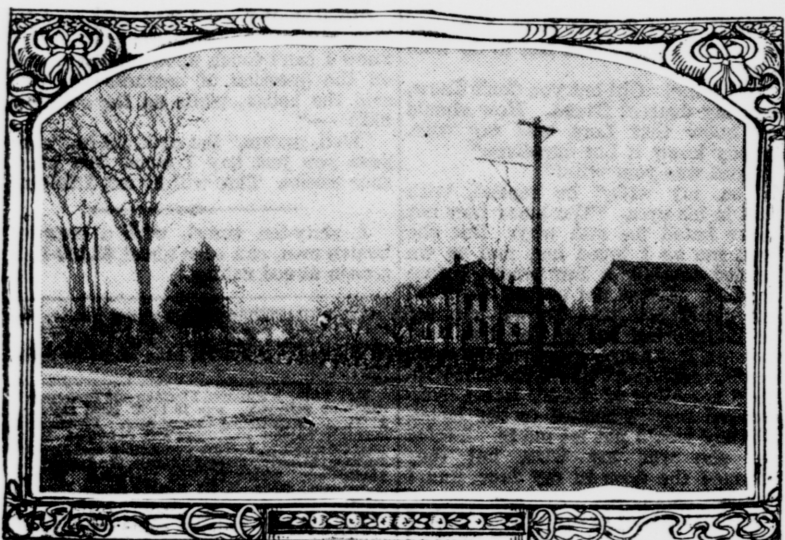
To Enable People to Live in Their Own Home and on a Piece of Their Own Land.

CHANCE FOR FACTORY WORKERS

"Every Child in a Garden and Every Mother in a Homecroft" is the Motto of the Organization—A Hundred Children at Work in the First School Garden at Watertown, Mass.

EDWARD T. HARTMAN

Secretary Massachusetts Civic League. At Watertown, Massachusetts, there is being put under way what seems to be one of the most sane and practical



HOUSE AND BARN FOR HOMECROFT VILLAGE, Watertown, Mass.

have not yet fully realized the change—they still are doubtful and suspicious. About four years ago, before the tide of immigration and capital set in toward the Southwest, a stranger from the North drifted into this particular city. He was just "looking around" with no special purpose in view. A custodian real estate broker had on his list a tract of bottom land, timbered, but worthless on account of the annual floods. This land he had hawked about the street for 75c per acre, but found no takers among the home speculators. The tract was "no good." It was offered to this stranger for \$1.00 per acre. Would he look at it? Yes. He looked it over, examined every acre of it—came back to town and handed over \$10,000 for the worthless tract. Great was the joy of the natives who were lined up at the various bars, to drink to the health of the "sucker." But the sucker returned in about a month with another capitalist from the North and sold this worthless tract for \$30,000. But this was not all. Within ninety days the second sucker brought a third and sold him the timber alone for \$50,000. And then the local bankers and conservative capitalists kicked themselves for not thinking of it.

For years people have been leaving Arkansas and Missouri—going west looking for opportunities. To-day strangers are taking their places and finding money on every bush. The new-comers are simply developing the resources which the natives failed to recognize.

This principle holds true of a majority of individuals in every community. We are too near to see the opportunities at our feet. We pass them over and leave them for someone to pick up.

The twentieth century for the United States at least will be a time of concentration rather than expansion. A century of rural development and home-building. As has been indicated the people must get back to the land, and industrial institutions to reach their best development must give the worker a chance for a home.

The Value of a Good Garden.

Many people fail to realize the great value of a thrifty, well-kept garden. Even an inferior one is much better than none. Vegetables are indispensable to a family, so far as health is concerned, to say nothing of the money saved by not having to buy so much flour and so many groceries. It would seem that every man should manage to obtain a piece of ground and see that it becomes well fertilized and enriched and then put under a thorough state of cultivation before trying to plant the seeds. It only costs a little to buy enough seeds for quite a good-sized garden.

solutions of many of the problems of modern city life ever attempted in this country. It is in line with the best enterprises for solving the questions of housing, sanitation, education and morals. As such it should command the attention and co-operation of all constructive social workers.

The Homecrofters Gild offers garden work and craftsmanship as a substitute for the street corner, the cheap show and the saloon. And it offers in addition health, contentment and a substantial increase in income to the workers. The increase takes a practical form in the shape of health from work in the air, from fresh vegetables and fruits, from a clean environment and from absence of bad habits; from money saved from useless pastimes; from absence of doctors' bills and from a direct return in the way of commodities for use in the home or for sale.

The founder and main supporter of the movement is Mr. George H. Maxwell, editor of Maxwell's *Talisman* and founder of the National Irrigation Movement. As a student of social conditions, Mr. Maxwell has concluded that college settlements and similar movements merely scratch the upper surface of the problem and fail utterly to get under it and crowd it out with a better condition. His creed is, "Every child in a garden, every mother in a homecroft, and individual, industrial independence for every worker in a home of his own on the land."

MEANING OF HOMECROFT.

The word "Homecroft" has been coined by Mr. Maxwell to fit the thing he has in mind. The Scotch word "croft" means a very small piece of land farmed intensively by its occupant but not large enough to yield him a living and constitute him a farmer. The Homecroft, therefore, under the conditions being developed, is a laboring man, clerk, skilled artisan or what not, who supplements his regular income by, and spends his spare time in, work on the land. His children may likewise be employed out of school hours and at other times when they would otherwise be on the street or forced into some one of the street trades to help maintain the home. For the children the advantages are obvious. Healthy exercise in the open air for a purpose, fresh vegetables and other products, and occupation, are substituted for spasmodic exercise under bad conditions, stale vegetables or none at all, and the gang.

It can be demonstrated that the ordinary factory worker on from one-half acre to an acre of land can earn actually more in the old time given to his garden than he does from his regular work, taking it hour for hour. The other advantages are evident.

THE GILDHALL AND SHOPS.

As a foundation for the Gild the Wilson estate at 143 Main St. Water-

town, has been purchased and converted into a Gildhall and shops for handicraft work. The land around the house has practically all been appropriated to the use of a garden school and laid out in children's gardens. The director of the gardens is Miss Elizabeth S. Hill of Groton, who last year conducted the school gardens in Brookline and Groton. Over a hundred children are already at work and many more, almost two hundred in all, have applied for space. It is an interesting sight, and a poor commentary on our public school system, to see the wistful look of the children "not in it" as they watch the fortunate ones and inquire of the instructors as to how long they will have to wait. Many children not connected with the school watch the workers and play on the grounds, so that it has become a children's center for the town.

The opening of the garden school has aroused an interest among other private organizations in the neighborhood and the Women's Club of Watertown has established another garden school, also under Miss Hill's supervision, as is still another opened by the Women's Social Science Club of Newton, whose garden is on Jackson Road near Nonantum.

On the outer boundary of the town, the old Emerson Place has been purchased and set aside as a garden school for boys and even men who desire to do practical work. The plots in this garden are large enough to permit of practical experiments and to even supply quite a quantity of vegetables, which each gardener is allowed to appropriate to his own use. The only requirement is that each gardener provide his own tools and seed and pay sufficient attention to the instruction and to his work to keep his plot in fair condition and in harmony with the garden as a whole. There is in this garden plenty of space not taken and it offers a unique and valuable opportunity for any one desiring such work. The garden is supervised by a young man with practical experience in market gardening.

WEAVE BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

The weaving department, the only handicraft department as yet developed in the Gild, is supervised by Miss J. A. Turner, formerly with the experiment station for the Blind in Cambridge. Miss Turner, assisted by her sister, has several looms already in working order and instruction has been taken up. The aim of the work in weaving, as it will be in other homecraft work, is not to have a weaving establishment for the production of goods, but to conduct a school in weaving and design where women in the community may learn to do work which may be carried on in their homes. This, as in the case of the croft work, will enable them to occupy spare time, which would be otherwise wasted or improperly spent, in congenial, healthy and remunerative employment. It is hoped and believed that such work will enable many women who have to supplement their income to do it in their homes and not be forced into factories and other unsatisfactory conditions. A system will be developed whereby looms will be supplied by and the product sold through the Gild. By this method expenses will be kept at a minimum and the highest profits accrue to the workers.

HOME LANDS IN SMALL PARCELS.

The more far-reaching and substantial feature of the movement is the acquisition and subdivision of land into small tracts for actual croft purpose as outlined above. This closely resembles the schemes developed in Hitchen, Port Sunlight, Bournville and

Looking Across Tract, Showing Growth of Barley Raised This Year.

Irrigation Canal Furnishing Water for Tract.



SCENES IN OUTSKIRTS OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SHOWING SITE FOR FIRST ARIZONA HOMECROFT VILLAGE.

elsewhere in England. It will not be out of place to outline the Bournville plan which is identical in many respects and has been carried out to an assured success. This model village was started in 1879 when Messrs. Cadbury Bros. removed their works from

Birmingham to a point four miles from the city and erected twenty-four houses for the workmen. Mr. George Cadbury, from long observation and experience, concluded that the only practical way to solve the problem was to take the factory worker out on the land where he might pursue the natural and healthy recreation of gardening. Says Mr. W. Alexander Harvey in his book on Bournville, "It was impossible for working men to be healthy and have healthy children, when after being confined all day in factories they spent their evenings in an institute, club room or public-house. If it were necessary for their health, as it undoubtedly was, that they should get

View in Orchard, Showing Trolley Line by Which Boston is Reached. In Forty-five Minutes.



LANDS AT WATERTOWN, MASS., THAT WILL BE SUBDIVIDED FOR HOMECROFT VILLAGE.

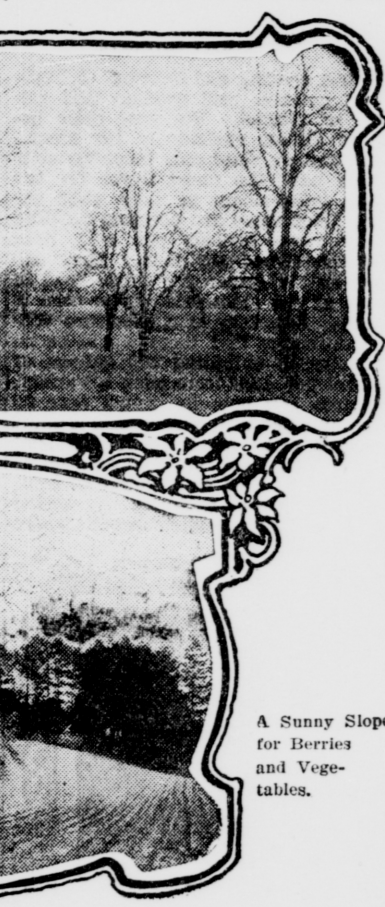
fresh air, it was equally to the advantage of their moral life that they should be brought into contact with nature. There was an advantage, too, in bringing the workman on to the land, for instead of his losing money in the amusements usually sought in the towns, he saved it in his garden produce—a great consideration where the poorer class of workman was concerned." And again, "The cultivation of the soil is certainly the best antidote to sedentary occupation of those working in large towns. A primitive instinct is induced, the full value of which seems hardly yet to have been realized. Many believe, indeed, that with its encouragement the abuse of the social club and the public-house will be materially lessened, and one of the greatest social evils of the time disappear. (The experience of Bournville certainly gives support to this conclusion, for nearly every householder there spends his leisure in gardening, and there is not a single licensed house in the village.)"

SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A HOUSE.

The houses of Bournville were built with special reference to cheapness, artistic development, sanitation and convenience. At a cost of from \$700

tenth per thousand in Bournville. The garden features in Bournville are planned with much care, provision in most cases being made for some lawn, flowers, vegetables and fruits.

To return to the Homecrofters Gild, there is one distinctive advantage in Mr. Maxwell's plan, in that he aims to attach to each home one 1/2 acre of land to make it a feature and not merely an incident in the life of the worker, and he has added the crafts work for women and for men in the winter. He already has under way plans for an experimental group of four houses under one roof, to be placed at the centre of a square so as to secure the greatest economy of space and place



A Sunny Slope for Berries and Vegetables.

the worker in direct contact with his land. These plans are being prepared by Mr. Allen W. Jackson, the architect.

Something over fifty acres of land have already been purchased for subdivision, and improvement. This will be sold to workmen for homes for practically what it cost in large tracts, plus the cost of division and improvement. A special plan is to sell homes to industrious working men on a long time, on the monthly instalment plan, at a rate which will be no more than is usually paid in rent, but which will create a sinking fund that will pay the purchase price and in the meantime carry what will amount to an insurance policy covering the amount of the purchase price remaining due, so that if the purchaser should die the property would go to his family without further payment.

FOLLOWS SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH PLAN.

The movement is not intended to be an isolated one as the shops and gardens are open to any one who will use them in the right way. Mr. Maxwell feels that isolation has been the cause of failure in such attempts and that the people of the community must themselves become a part of such a movement if it is to succeed. Here again the scheme resembles that of Bournville. There, though practically all the houses have been built by the management, only forty-one and two-tenths per cent. of the occupants work in the village. Eighteen and six-tenths per cent. work in villages within a mile and forty and two-tenths per cent. work in Birmingham. Fifty and seven-tenths per cent. of them are employed at indoor work in factories, thirteen and three-tenths per cent. are clerks and travellers, and thirty-six per cent. are skilled workers and professional men. By this arrangement a normal community life is maintained. The Homecroft Gild is being developed along the same lines.

OVERCOMING PHYSICAL DEGENERACY.

The Gild is not making the mistake of trying to make farmers pure and simple out of city workers. Such a hard and fast line between city and country will always lead to failure. Mr. Maxwell says: "Give the city worker a home in the suburbs, where he can have a garden and a poultry yard, and where his children can have sunshine and fresh air without stint, and you have largely done away with the terrible evils that are cursing the denizens of the congested quarters of our great cities—physical degeneracy, tuberculosis, and social, moral, and political dangers too numerous to be enumerated." Henry W. Grady described the antithesis when he said, "The citizen standing in the doorway of his home—contented on this threshold—his family gathered about his hearthstone—while the evening of a well-spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest—he shall save the republic when the drum tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted."

The Homecroft Gild has other plans in immediate contemplation. Near

Phoenix, Arizona, a farm of one hundred and sixty acres has been turned into a homecroft village. The land is especially adapted to raising vegetables and is under one of the best water-rights in the region. Five-acre tracts are here given to each worker. The new government reservoir on Salt River and driven wells on the property, insure a permanent supply of water for irrigation and therefore unflinching crops.

These undertakings, while practical and constructive in every sense, are intended rather as models to show what can be done in any community in the country. Japan, with sixty-seven per cent. of her total population working in part or entirely on the land, has become a land of gardens where hopeless poverty is almost unknown and where tuberculosis is a negligible quantity. America can take care of its hopeless thousands in the same way, first by putting hope into them and then by putting them where they may attain it. It is to the promoters of our great industries that we must look for help in great part, but public sentiment and sympathy will move the promoters and reach the problem. The Homecrofters Gild promises a start which ought to weld together the country and the city into one indestructible whole and, supplemented by proper charity administration and sane vagrancy laws, remove entirely the possibility even of a "submerged tenth."

Parking for the Town.

The town parks, or the town or village square are the lungs of its citizens.

If the town is growing, it is none too soon to start a movement to provide for the securing of ample town parking. The land is increasing; when the town has doubled and has become a small city, it will not be so easy to secure sites, readily accessible to the people, without paying an exorbitant price. Secure first the land; it is not important that a large amount of money should be at once expended upon its beautification, possibly it needs but little, since nature may have made it more beautiful than can man. It is not necessary that it should be transformed into carpet beds of flowers and trimly kept lawns. If it affords sunlight and a green relief of grass and trees for the eye, it becomes a civilizer and an equalizer, for the poor as well as the wealthy, a resting place where a man may forget, for the time, some of his struggles and his anxieties in a contemplation of what God has made.

The park should be kept, in fact, as natural as is consistent with its use as such. It is never too early, however, to secure its site, with a view to the building up of the community, when land values will necessarily increase.

Distribution of Immigrants the Solution.

If there were only some practicable way of distributing immigration more equally among all the ports of the country the congestion and segregation phases of this problem would be nearer solution. It can be accomplished in but a small degree, since it will only be done if answering an economic demand, as in the case of the Galveston-Bremen service. Wise and well organized effort to induce immigrants to pass through the large ports by finding and insuring them employment in the interior and by informing them of opportunities elsewhere, will do much to improve conditions. The self-interest of states, many of which maintain immigration agencies, might also be brought more generally into play to attract the industrious and ambitious new comers to their farms and smaller towns.

Improving School Grounds.

In Rochester, N. Y., the school authorities grade and level the school yards, while the shrubbery and other planting is by private effort in conjunction with the school children. Ample land is furnished for decorative playground purposes, and most exemplary results have been obtained.

Wherever
anywhere in this country
there is
Any One
who has the

Spirit of True Patriotism
and
Genuine Love of Humanity
in his or her heart,
"The Coming People"

By CHARLES F. DOLE

should be the first book to be read

There is a multitude of thinking people who see the dangers the future holds for our country unless we reach a wise solution of the tremendous social problems that confront us.

The spirit in which we should approach the consideration of these problems is set forth in this remarkable book in a way that must be an inspiration to every truly humane and patriotic heart.

Let the spirit of common sense and optimism and fundamental economic and philosophical truth that pervades this book be taken as the underlying motive of the movement, and the Creed and Platform of the Homecrofters as the practical plan to work to, and the rest of the great social questions are certain to be rightly solved by application to them of the sound and humane principles that will guide the action of our people upon all great national questions.

One copy of "The Coming People" postage prepaid will be mailed to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents.

One copy of both "The Coming People" and "The First Book of the Homecrofters" and "Maxwell's Talisman" monthly for the rest of the year 1906 will be mailed to any address in the United States for fifty cents.

Remit in postage stamps to The Homecrofters, 143 Main Street, Watertown, Mass.

THE HOMECROFT VS. THE TENEMENT.

From St. Paul Press.

By way of affording a practical object lesson in the "Homecroft" idea, George H. Maxwell has acquired fifty acres of ground at Watertown, Mass.—less than thirty minutes by trolley from the center of Boston—which will be broken up into small "crofts" for city workers. There, it is to be presumed, will be illustrated, by degrees, all the different phases of betterment which characterize the homecroft as compared with the tenement-house idea, in its application to the life of the average American wage-earner; especially he whose weekly stipend comes from work in city shop or store or factory. Among

such betterments, either already demonstrated or anticipated, are these:

1. Healthier home surroundings, air, sunlight, trees, flowers; room for children to grow up without contact with the contaminating influences of crowded city streets and tenements.

2. Diversity in employment and healthful recreation for the wage-earner himself, and wholesome opportunity for his wife and children to contribute to the family income, in the cultivation of an acre, more or less, of ground. This would enable him, especially, to keep his girls at home, instead of sending

them to the factory or shop.

3. Reliable occupation and support for the wage-earner or himself, in case of a temporary loss of his regular employment. An acre of ground, intensively cultivated and irrigated, will support a family.

4. Opportunity to set up, in the homecroft, little handicrafts for the products of which there is a constant demand; such as special lines of weaving, knitting, rugmaking, cabinetmaking, basket weaving, turning in wood or bone, instrument making, manufacturers of leather, gloves, etc., etc. The distribution of power from electric wires, or the use of little gasoline engines, in village of homecrofts, may demonstrate that the concentration of thousands of workers in great factories is not, after all, in a great many lines of in-

dustry, a necessity for the attainment of the best results.

5. A growth of co-operation, which will give to the homecroft settlement all the advantages of the city, in schools, libraries, hospitals, entertainment halls, water supply, electric lights, improved roads, etc.; while the cultivation of each separate acre or "croft" will be facilitated by the co-operative ownership of the numerous expensive pieces of farm machinery now to be found on the best large farms, but which could not be afforded by the individual crofter.

6. The fostering of a sturdy, independent individualism, to which nothing contributes so much as the ownership of a home and a consciousness that one can "make a living" regardless of any boss.

Concurrently with such betterments

in the condition of the wage-earner, the general carrying out of the homecroft idea would relieve the congestion of population in cities, and greatly assist in their development along those lines which are a much better than mere bigness. A hundred thousand or a million people living on small tracts of land, within an hour's ride of a city would make far more business for the city, of every desirable kind, than the same number closely packed in tenements. The "homecroft" experiment is not to be limited to the settlement fostered by Mr. Maxwell near Boston. The idea combines with its suggestions of social betterments the probability of very satisfactory returns to the owners of vacant lands, near cities, who may be disposed to experiment with it.

